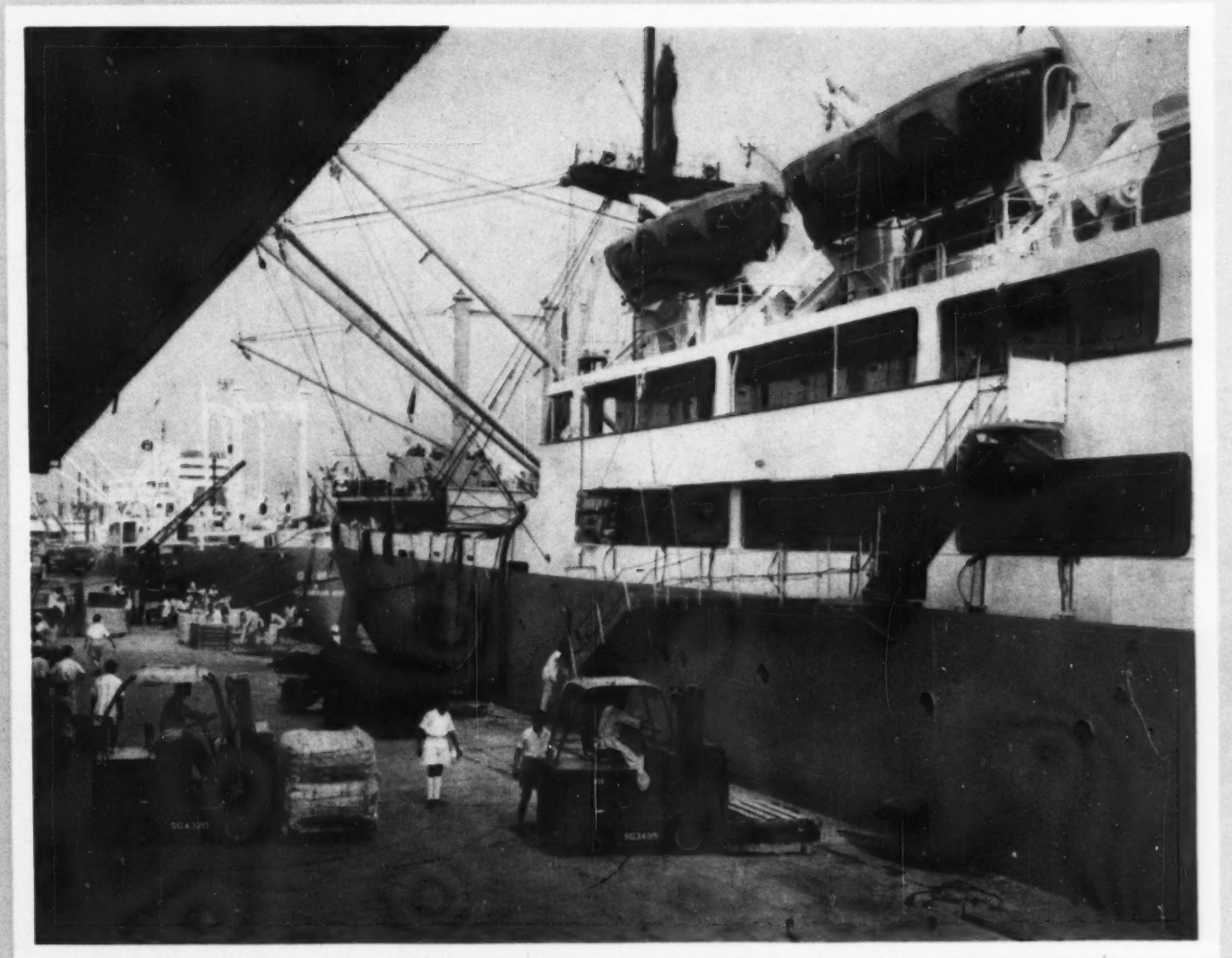
# Board of Trade Journal

Volume 184, No. 3439

15 February 1963



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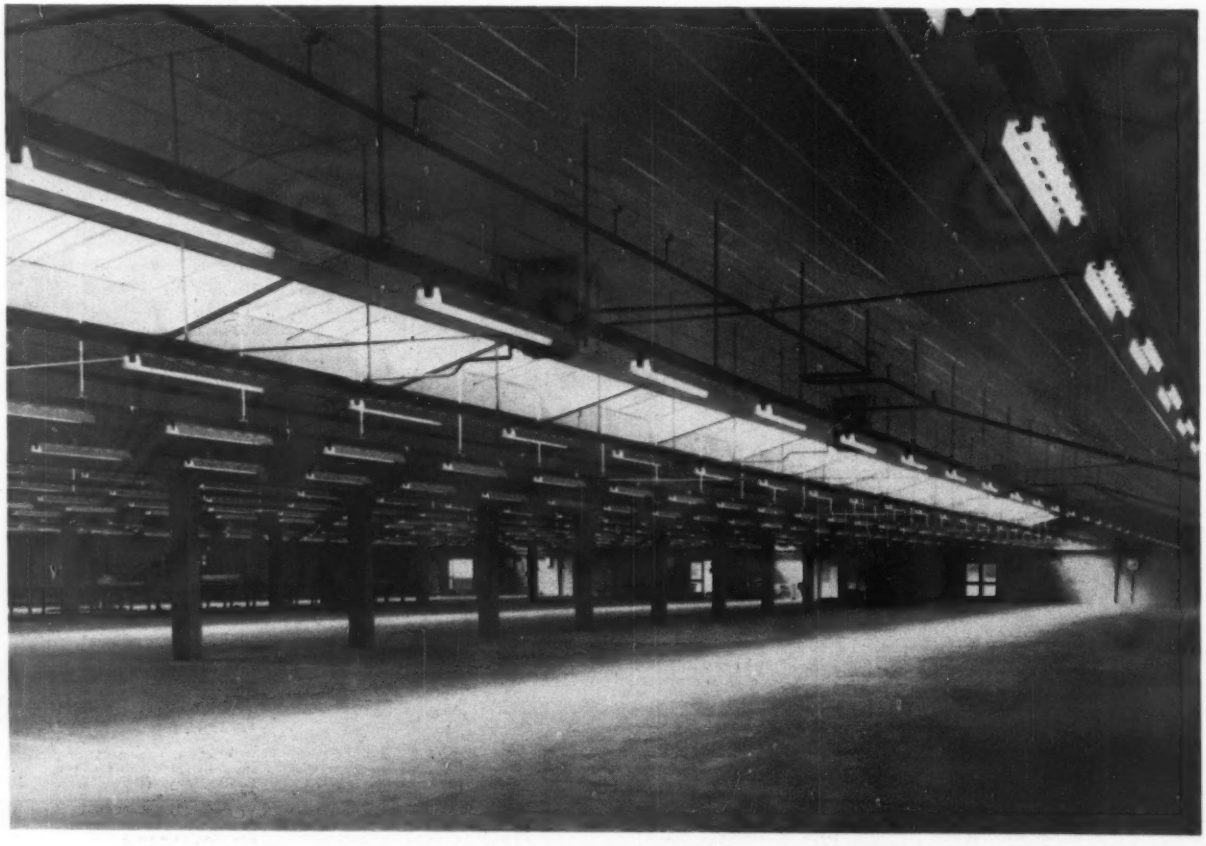

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# Board of Trade Journal

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## Industrial Development in Singapore Provides New Trade Prospects

*by L. A. C. Newns, British Trade Commissioner in Singapore*

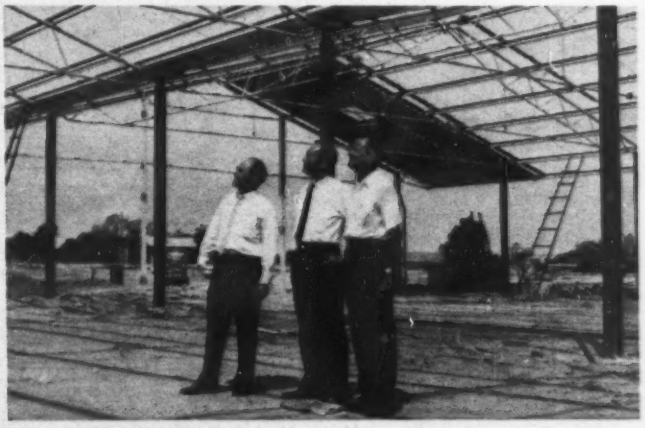
SINGAPORE, whose traditional entrepot trade cannot provide sufficient employment for her growing population, is committed to a programme of industrial development and a quasi-Government body, the Economic Development Board, has been set up to implement it. Staffed with able administrators, engineers and technical advisers (many of whom have been provided by the United Nations), it has rapidly become an extremely dynamic organization, tackling the tasks allotted to it with noticeable energy and enthusiasm and with an almost desperate sense of urgency.

Remarkable progress has been made and, in view of the proposals for the merger of Singapore with the Federation of Malaya and the British Borneo Territories into a new Federation of Malaysia by August 1963, the time has come for British manufacturers, exporters, engineers and contractors to take stock of the situation and to prepare themselves to meet the challenges which industrialization is bound to present.

### *The Jurong Industrial Estate*

The Economic Development Board's major current project is the development of the Jurong Industrial Estate, an area of approximately 9,000 acres on the Southern Coast of the Island, some 10 miles west of the city. There are several other smaller industrial estates which are currently being developed by other Government organizations elsewhere and on which factories have already been set up, but the Jurong estate is destined to be by far the largest and most important.

A little over a year ago the Jurong Industrial Estate existed only on paper. Now it is visibly and rapidly taking shape and considerable progress has been made in the basic development of the site. A massive earthmoving exercise has changed the face of the terrain; hills have been razed and swamps filled in: the main road system, including a causeway over the Jurong River, has been established though not fully surfaced: construction of a steel re-rolling mill has started: British prefabricated factories are being erected: tenders for the construction of the first stage of the wharf have been called for and the contract will shortly be awarded: control gates on the Jurong River have been installed: orders have been placed for one of the reservoirs and tenders for further reservoirs will be issued shortly: orders have been placed for cables for electric supply: the Economic Development Board are negotiating with engineers and suppliers for the erection of grain silos and an iron ore bulk handling depot: agreement has been reached with the Malayan Railways for the laying down of a new track to serve the estate: a telephone exchange, in which British equipment is to be installed, is being erected and steps have been taken to introduce a sewerage and drainage system.



Mr. L. A. C. Newns (left) author of this article; Mr. K. U. Thompson of Taylor Woodrow (Building Exports) Ltd., Singapore (a member of the 'Arcon' group of companies); and Mr. R. A. S. Sandford, Chief Engineer, Jurong Industrial Estate, inspecting one of the thirteen 'Arcon' industrial buildings which are in course of erection on the Jurong Industrial Estate.

Many opportunities for British firms have already arisen as a result

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## Front Cover Photograph

Forklift trucks manufactured by Yale and Towne Limited at their Willenhall, Staffordshire works are seen in operation on the dockside in the Port of Singapore. The company export forklift trucks to 63 countries, and materials handling equipment to 90 countries.

A consignment of Sellotape leaving the dispatch department of Adhesive Tapes Limited en route for Singapore. More than 30 per cent. of the factory's total output of self-adhesive tape is exported to over 100 countries.

of this basic development and indeed some British firms have actively pursued them. Further opportunities will undoubtedly arise and in view of the speed and urgency with which the Economic Development Board are proceeding, the period of gestation of a new project can be very short indeed. Moreover, the Economic Development Board are, to a large extent, proceeding empirically and welcome advice from experienced firms in formulating their ideas. There is a tendency for projects to be planned before they become public knowledge and the practice of the Economic Development Board has hitherto been to deal ultimately with firms who have shown a serious interest in a particular project and to call for bids for the equipment or services required from those firms rather than issue open calls for tender.

The following extract from a recent letter from the Economic Development Board to the British Trade Commissioner underlines this point:

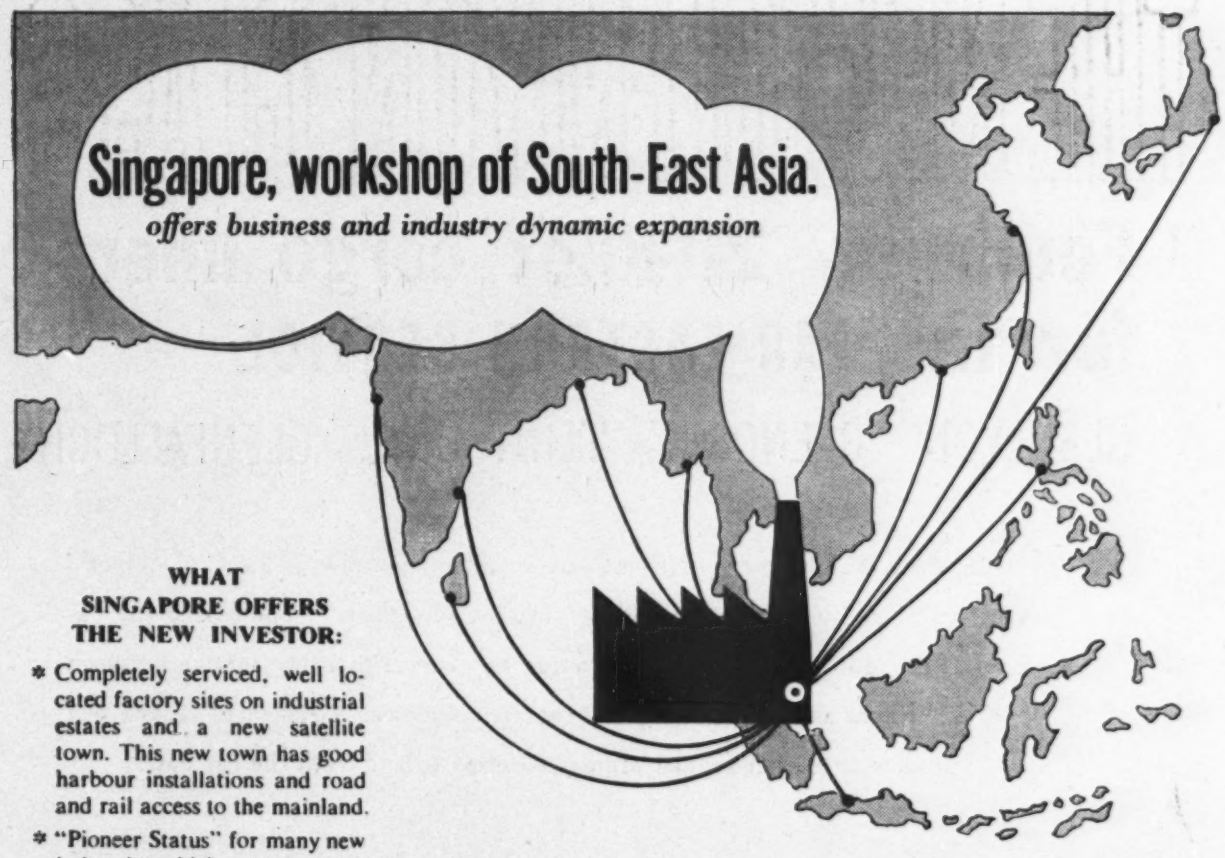
> 'Of the large number of firms with whom contact was established a limited number, including two British firms, showed a serious interest in the project and were available to our staff for preliminary consultations. These firms, including the British ones, who did in fact show a serious interest are being invited to participate in our tenders of the subject.'

Whilst the British Trade Commission will continue to report new developments to the Board of Trade for dissemination amongst British industry, it is imperative that British firms take the initiative in keeping in close touch with the Economic Development Board, either through their local agents or, better still, by visiting representatives. Unless such contact is established and maintained, business may well be lost.

### *Policy for new Industry*

Singapore is short of 'know-how' and the Economic Development Board are actively encouraging overseas participation in local manufacture. Several incentives are offered. Under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, a five-year tax exemption, running from the date production begins, is given to firms granted Pioneer status; the Government is prepared to consider the granting of protection in selected cases on the advice of the Tariff Advisory Commission: the Economic Development Board will provide long-term loans, or participate in the equity or underwrite the share issues of new ventures: Government purchasing authorities are under instructions to give a preferential margin to locally manufactured goods: and immigration passes are freely granted to investors who wish to survey industrial prospects in Singapore. Furthermore, there are no restrictions on the movement of capital or on remittances of dividends or royalties.

The Economic Development Board prefer a capital participation scheme to a royalty scheme on the grounds that a financial interest gives an overseas firm a greater incentive to make the scheme successful, but there are no set rules on the proportion of capital which an overseas firm should invest. At one end of the scale a minimum overseas invest-

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- Movements of capital funds between Singapore and the "Sterling" countries is freely permitted.

As the vital hub of the new Federation of Malaysia, Singapore offers dynamic opportunities to investors in its rapidly-expanding industrial programme. In Malaysia, Singapore serves a region of 10 million peoples with a relatively high standard of living (Singapore's *per capita* national income of US$400 is the highest in Asia) within an area of 130,000 square miles. In the wider South-East Asian context, Singapore is the focal point and principal port of a region rich in natural resources and with a total population of 100 million people. Singapore offers skilled technical labour drawn from her University, Polytechnic and technical schools, while its fine network of banks, insurance, commercial houses and stock exchange have been streamlined to meet the rapid development of the country's economy. And, to assist the new investor to move easily into industry in the major free port in South-East Asia, is the Economic Development Board.

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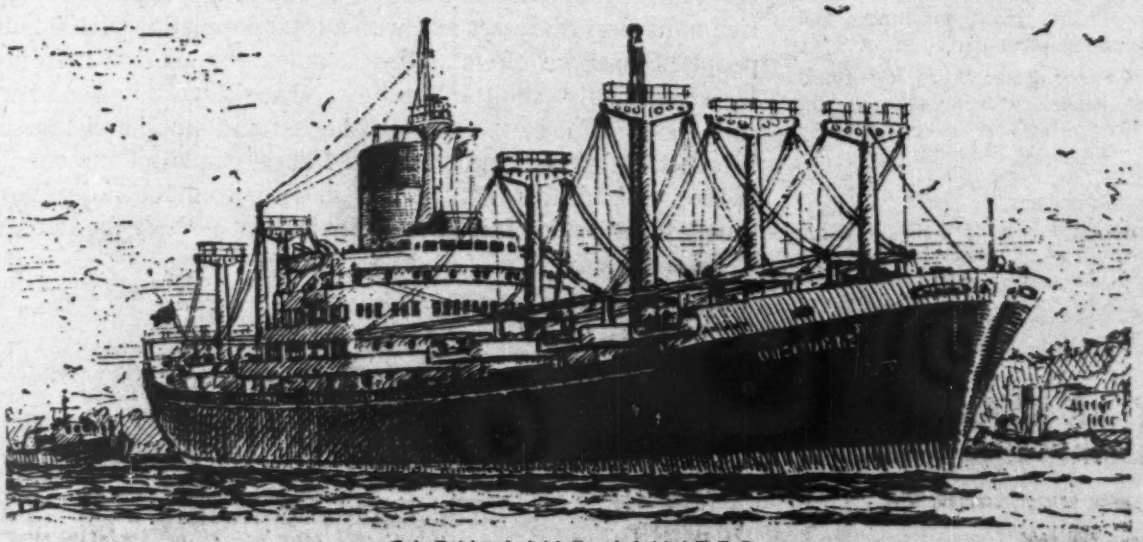

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ment of 25 per cent has been suggested in some cases and promoters are sometimes encouraged to give the public an opportunity of subscribing. At the other end of the scale, a wholly owned subsidiary is not out of the question, but where the end product is granted tariff protection the Government considers it reasonable that the overseas firm should be obliged to take in a local partner. Whilst capital participation schemes are preferred, royalty schemes are welcomed and there are no set rules either on the amount or the period of the royalty.

There are three main steps in granting Pioneer status to new industries. First, the Government publishes its intention to grant Pioneer status to a particular industry and product. Provided there are no valid public objections, the industry and products are declared to have Pioneer status. Finally – and it is only at this stage that the name of the undertaking is officially revealed – a Pioneer Certificate is issued to a particular undertaking.

More than one certificate can be granted for a particular industry, but not all applications are successful. The existence of an old established industry is no bar to the granting of Pioneer status to a new undertaking.

Hitherto, each of the constituent territories of the proposed Federation of Malaysia has independently raised various revenue and protective import duties and this had led to differences in their tariff structures. These differences affect the market, within Malaysia, for locally manufactured products and a World Bank Mission has recently been appointed to examine the feasiblity of a Malaysian Common Market. It will begin its detailed survey early in 1963.

In Singapore, protective duties at present exist only on two commodities (certain types of paint and washing soap) but the Government has recently referred a further five commodities to the Tariff Advisory Commission for consideration, and has announced its intention to refer yet another 25 items to the Commission in the near future.

The adjusting of contact springs to their final accuracy on a Keyswitch 3,000 relay made by Keyswitch Relays Ltd., London, as part of a consignment for Singapore.

### *Labour*

There were, in July 1962, 45,000 people on the live registers of the employment exchanges and it is estimated that, allowing for natural growth of the population, something like 13,000 people are entering the labour market each year. A significant development in employer/employee relations has been the creation of a Court of Industrial Arbitration which, amongst other things, is empowered to 'certify' collective agreements and thus give them the force of law.

(*Continued on next page*)


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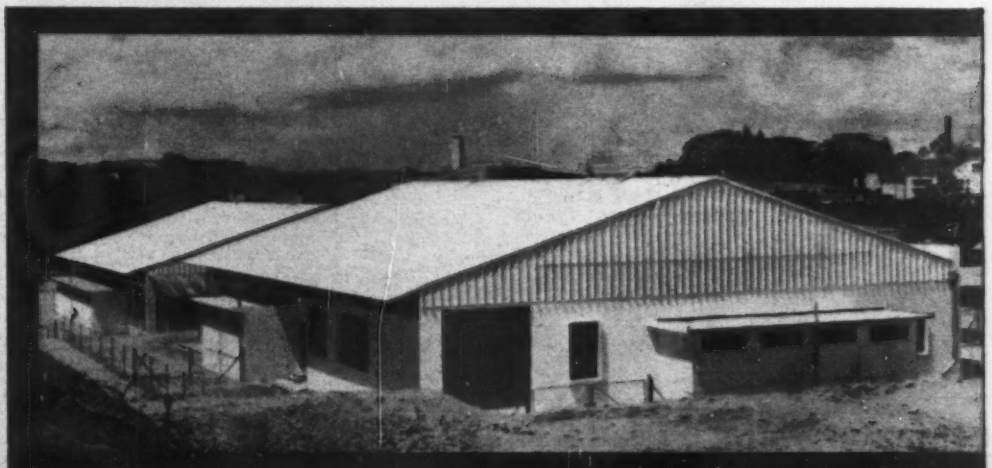

*New Industry for Singapore*

A photograph of a typical 'Arcon' building used on the Redhill Road Industrial Trading Estate, Singapore. *Photograph by courtesy of Singapore Factory Developments Limited.*

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Singapore. It excludes already committed projects and covers building materials (four items), chemical industries (20 items), electrical industries (eight items), food industries (nine items), mechanical engineering industries (17 items), mining and minerals (two items), rubber manufactures (three items), textiles and footwear (six items) and wood and furniture (seven items).

This 'shopping list' of industries has already been published in the *Export Services Bulletin* and full details of Pioneer Industries are published regularly in the *Export Services Bulletin* and the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Though the 'shopping list' of industries (which comprises a total of 76 items) excludes committed projects, various local and overseas firms, as at the end of November 1962, had shown an interest and were negotiating on 28 of these items. In some cases negotiations had reached an advanced stage.

For most of the products included on the 'shopping list' the Economic Development Board have prepared economic or technical data, ranging from market assessments to full industrial information sheets and project reports, which they will be pleased to disclose to parties showing interest in establishing the industries concerned. Some of these documents are already available in Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, but normally the Economic Development Board will only reveal full information to inquirers who are seriously interested in local manufacture. The Economic Development Board have also published three booklets. One is entitled 'Industrial Opportunities in Singapore', another 'The Jurong Industrial Estate' and the third 'Guide to the Establishment of Industry'. These, too, are available for inspection in Export Services Branch.

### *Promotional Activities of the Economic Development Board*

One of the functions of the Economic Development Board is to provide an advisory service to entrepreneurs. They are, therefore, anxious to set up a comprehensive reference library of directories, technical periodicals, trade catalogues of equipment and materials, and books, films, tapes and audio-visual aids on such subjects as production methods, productivity and management. The Economic Development Board would welcome any assistance British firms or organizations can give in building up their stocks of educational material of this kind.

As a result of notifications inserted in the *Export Services Bulletin*, many British firms have already supplied the Economic Development Board with trade catalogues and information covering materials and equipment likely to be required in industries which the Economic Development Board would like to see set up in Singapore. Those firms who have not already done so would be well advised to follow suit.

### *Conclusion*

The Singapore Government has decided that the traditional entrepot trade must be supplemented by a policy of industrialization. It has established a vigorous and effective organization to carry this out and the pace of industrialization is quickening. On the one hand opportunities for the supply of plant and equipment, the provision of services and for constructional work are arising, and on the other hand challenges are being made to traditional British exports. British firms would be well advised to take these developments seriously and those who are interested either in export opportunities or in local manufacture should lose no time in getting in touch with the Economic Development Board as otherwise, in view of the accelerating march of events, they might find themselves excluded. The address of the Export Services Branch is Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 571).

### *Progress and Prospects of Industrialization*

As at the end of November 1962, there were 84 declared Pioneer products of which 57 had been covered by the issue of Pioneer Certificates to 26 companies. Overseas capital is known to be associated with 11 of these companies. In addition, several new industries have been established without Pioneer status.

Up to the end of September 1962, the Economic Development Board had granted loans totalling M$10 million (£1·2 million) to 10 new manufacturing ventures and had taken a share of M$1·25 million (£146,000) in the equity of one other venture.

Looking to the future, the Economic Development Board have prepared a 'shopping list' of industries which they consider suitable for

## Exporters

THE services of the Export Sections of the Board of Trade Regional Organizations are freely available to you. Each of these Export Sections is closely linked with the Board of Trade Headquarters and thus with the Overseas Offices of H.M. Government. The Controller and his staff will give you all possible help in your efforts to sell your goods overseas.

# The Importance of Credit Terms on Exporting Capital Goods

— The President

ADDRESSING THE Liverpool and District Bankers' Institute in Liverpool on February 8, Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, said the burden of financing exports was perhaps more pressing in this country than anywhere else amongst the major exporting countries, because a relatively higher proportion of United Kingdom exports was sold to countries with developing economies in the Commonwealth and elsewhere outside Europe. These were the countries in which import priorities were heavily slanted towards capital goods for which lengthy credit terms were required.

The President said there would of course be less need for credit if overseas borrowers were able to raise long lerm capital on the London market or elsewhere to pay cash for their imports. But some countries were short of capital and others, like ourselves, had to control overseas borrowing. It had therefore become the rule rather than the exception for the importer of capital goods, particularly in an under-developed country, to look to the exporter to arrange for the provision of the credits required. Success in exporting capital goods now depended at least as much on credit terms as on the traditional factors of price, quality and delivery dates.

'I am glad to say that British Banks and financial institutions have recognized the needs of the situation,' continued the President. 'They have shown themselves ready to provide the necessary export finance despite the impact of the monetary regulations operated from time to time to restrict domestic credit or to influence the international movement of short term funds. We were thankful for this co-operation by the banks during the period when they were asked to restrict lending for domestic purposes. I think it is true to say that no creditworthy exporter had to forgo an export order because of lack of finance. Furthermore, to meet the problem of high and fluctuating Bank rate, banks and other financial institutions introduced the fixed interest export credit facilities announced in January last year. These helped to finance capital goods exports of £100,000 or more involving credit for three or more years. This was a notable advance in our export credit facilities. Banks for the first time offered credit at a rate which did not vary with Bank rate. And the insurance companies were prepared to lend for shorter periods and at a lower rate than they had previously felt able to do. These developments have helped substantially to keep our exporters in a competitive position. They demonstrate the ability of the City to adapt itself to changing circumstances in the interests of our export trade.'

In all this, he said the Government had not attempted to organize alternative sources of export finance. There had been no need for this in the United Kingdom. Our aim was to foster the economic conditions at home which could form a firm basis for steady and sustained growth of the national economy and export trade. We had also been able to adapt the credit insurance facilities provided by the Export Credits Guarantee Department to assist as much as possible in the healthy development of these private finance services.

'In this latter connection, I would like to mention briefly the direct bank guarantee which provides unconditional cover for credits by banks to suppliers. There is also the introduction of Financial Guarantees which provide a 100 per cent. guarantee of loans extended direct to overseas borrowers for selected large scale capital projects for which credit periods well in excess of the normal five years supplier credits are appropriate.

'Other recent innovations have been the small exporter's policy, and the Full Percentage facility which may provide full cover after a contract has run successfully for several years. In addition, premium charges have been reduced. Our arrangements for insuring supplier credit on terms in excess of the generally accepted five years from shipment are of a more defensive character. They are designed to assist in the provision of supplier credits beyond five years to the extent, but only to the extent, necessary to meet

(*Continued at foot of next page*)

## Mr. Erroll Visits North Wales

THE BRINGING of different industries to areas where in the past there had not been a sufficiently wide choice of work available locally was playing an increasingly important part in the fight against unemployment in the various regions of this country that suffered from a disproportionate amount of unemployment. This was said by Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, at the opening of the Budenburg Gauge Company's new factory at Amlwch, Anglesey, on February 8. The President complimented the company on the initiative they had shown in searching for and finding, within a development district, such a suitable place for the additional production facilities needed to meet their expansion plans. On first examination Amlwch might seem somewhat remote or even isolated. But in fact it had a lot to offer industrialists in the way of suitable sites for factories in attracive surroundings, good transport facilities and an adequate supply of workers willing – where necessary – to adapt themselves to new techniques of production.

It required courage, foresight and confidence in the future for a going concern long established and operating successfully in a predominantly industrial area to move part of its production facilities to what was, to the concern at least, relatively unknown territory, added the President. In doing this Budenberg Gauge Co. had set an example that would, he hoped, be followed by many other industrialists. In Anglesey alone since the end of the war 19 new manufacturing projects had been established, providing employment for some 1,700 people.

'To mention this is not to suggest there is room for complacency. What has been done is not enough and we all must help to improve the position. The Government will continue to do its best to encourage industrialists to go to development districts to carry out their new projects,' he said.

Later in the day, at a luncheon given by the Anglesey and Caernarvonshire County Council, the President said he had been impressed by the initiative of Amlwch Urban District Council in preparing the Llwyn Onn Trading Estate, where two factories were already established with all necessary services. 'I think that we in the Board of Trade may share in the credit for these developments, some of which are taking place in factories which the Industrial Estates Management Corporation have built on our behalf. In Caernarvonshire, too, new industry is adding to the amenities of a beautiful countryside.

'Anglesey, Caernarvon, Pwllheli, and Blaenau Ffestiniog were listed as Development Districts under the Local Employment Act, and the Board of Trade were building an Advance factory at Portmadoc, which would be well placed to draw workers both from the Lleyn Peninsula and from Blaenau Ffestiniog. The Board of Trade Regional Controller in Cardiff, and his staff, took every possible opportunity of drawing the attention of suitable firms to the possibilities of establishing themselves in North-West Wales, and to the facilities available under the Local Employment Act which included both financial assistance and the provision of factories. The inducements provided by this Act were backed by a tough policy towards industrialists who wished to locate new projects or to expand in congested areas,' said the President.

'It is not a light matter for an industrialist to take the decision to move from the familiar district where his firm may have been established for many years to an unfamiliar area. I am confident that the workers of North Wales will continue to respond to the challenge of new demands, and do everything in their power to justify the decisions taken by these industrialists.'

The President referred to the importance of the part which local authorities could play in attracting new industry. They could probably do more than any other body to publicize the facilities they had to offer and in Anglesey and Caernarvon they were fortunate in being visited by businessmen who, while they came simply to holiday, might leave convinced of the advantages of choosing North Wales for the site of a new project.

## Parliamentary Debate on EEC Negotiations

A two-day debate on the European Economic Community (Brussels Negotiations) was held in Parliament on February 11 and 12. It was opened by Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Prime Minister.

## Meeting of EFTA Ministers

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS of the European Free Trade Association is to meet in Geneva on February 13 and 19.

## Public Holidays for Royal Visit

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER reports from Canberra that public holidays have been declared in honour of the visit of H.M. The Queen and H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh. Offices in Australia will therefore close for no nal business on the following dates: Adelaide, February 20; Melbourne, February 25; Sydney, March 4; Brisbane, March 6; Canberra, March 12. Perth, the date yet to be notified.

## Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Region of the Board of Trade

THE NORTH Eastern Region of the Board of Trade has been renamed 'Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Region' as from February 11.

The existing Regional boundaries remain unchanged; the Region comprises the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, the City of York and Lincolnshire. The Offices of the Regional Controller are at Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds, 1. (Tel. Leeds 31761).

**Note:** The reason for this change is to avoid confusion which has arisen from time to time. The area normally referred to as north east England comprises Northumberland, Durham and the North Riding, which are part of the Board of Trade Northern Region.

This change involves no alteration of any kind in development districts.

## Gold Reserves in January

H.M. TREASURY announce that the gold and convertible currency reserves rose by £21 million to stand at £1,023 million on January 31, 1963.

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**Exporting Capital Goods** (*Continued*)

officially-backed credit competition by foreign suppliers. These arrangements, which include informal consultation with other credit insurers, are thus operated in a manner which avoids so far as possible the risk of starting or intensifying an international credit race.'

Continuing the President said that we had to pay for our own imports virtually on a cash basis and could not afford to be out of our money from exports longer than was absolutely necessary. A credit race would not benefit anyone and would be particularly dangerous to us in view of our heavy dependence on exports and the position of sterling as an international currency. All of these arrangements for export finance ad credit insurance seemed to him to be working very well, at any rate so far as the creditworthy exporter was concerned. Collectively they were at least as good as can be found in any other country. Such difficulties as arose in obtaining export finance appeared to be mainly specialized. The present Minister of State, and his predecessor, had been making special efforts by means of meetings with representatives of the business, banking and insurance worlds, and personal visits to factories, to make industry more export conscious. They often came up against the problem of the small or medium sized companies, particularly private companies, which were under-capitalized in relation to their potential for increased exports. These firms have bank overdrafts to the full extent of their borrowing capacity and had an ingrained aversion to the injection of permanent capital into their business.

'I freely recognize that this appears to be an intractable problem by normal banking standards. It is for this reason that I have been particularly glad to see recent publicity about developments in non-recourse financing of exports,' he added. 'Quite a number of alternative facilities are now available to the exporter in financing and protecting his export trade. The difficulty for him is to decide how to make the best use of them to meet his particular requirements. As I have mentioned, there has been some publicity to guide him but it has been all rather piecemeal and, in our experience widespread misunderstanding and uncertainty remains in industry. I cannot help feeling that the City is partly to blame for not projecting over to manufacturers a better image of itself. It would be a tremendous help if you people, who really know about these matters, could make sure that manufacturers were informed in simple and objective terms about the whole range of facilities for export available in the City. It seems to me that the focal points are with the local bank managers to whom businessmen habitually turn when they have a financial problem. But if it is a question of circulating information outside banking circles, my department would be glad to help,' he said.

Referring to aid, which was an important source of finance particularly to our exporters of capital equipment, the President said they did not give aid for the purpose of promoting exports. The primary aim was to help the developing countries and we had to remember this if we were to avoid incorrect ideas about what our aid could do. First we could only give aid to people in the form in which they wanted to receive it. Even where our aid is tied to British exports, we normally left it to the receiving country to choose the British goods on which they wanted to spend it (subject to our rights to object to particular items). We should run into great difficulty, and do a considerable disservice to the countries we were trying to help, if we made it our practice to seek to nominate the goods on which our aid should be spent.

'Nevertheless, we are as far as possible trying to link more of our aid with exports from industries with spare capacity. We had a particularly close look at this just recently and during the Debate on unemployment on December 17, 1962, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that £10 million might be possible as an additional aid from industries which had spare capacity. We are now examining a number of proposals as to how this additional aid might be given. The importance of aid to the British exporter has been growing year by year with the increase in the amount of our aid. During the last five years our aid has more than doubled, and in 1961/62 we made available directly to developing countries £155 million. In the current year the figure will again be higher.' he said.

'Perhaps of greatest interest to the exporters are the loans we make to Commonwealth and other countries under Section 3 of the Export Guarantees Act. Disbursements (under these loans) rose in value from £21.7 million in 1958/59 to £32.2 million in 1961/62. All these loans are tied to purchase of British goods and services. We also give bilateral aid in many other forms and so far as possible we ensure that this, too, is spent in the United Kingdom. There are arguments in favour of giving of aid in untied form as such aid is more valuable to the receiver who is able to buy in the cheapest markets. However, most other major donor countries tie their bilateral aid and in the light of our present balance of payments position we must do the same. But the aid we and other countries provide through international institutions, notably the World Bank and the International Development Association, is untied. We have played our full part in these institutions and through them we have contributed about £113 million. It is particularly gratifying that our exporters, in competing for World Bank projects, which are put out impartially to international tender, have won orders considerably in excess of the substantial United Kingdom contributions. All in all therefore our aid to developing countries provides directly and indirectly another important means of financing British exports of capital goods.'

## LORD HAILSHAM AT N.E. FACTORY

Lord Hailsham, Lord President of the Council, (second right) visited the Formica factory at West Chirton during his tour of the North-east of England last week. With him in the picture are Mr. J. Leckie, Second Secretary, Board of Trade (second left) and Mr. A. R. Isserlis of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government (extreme left) together with officials of the company.

## Expansion Programme by four Firms in Northern Ireland

EXPANSION PROGRAMMES by four manufacturing companies in Ulster have been announced by Mr. John Andrews, Northern Ireland Minister of Commerce. The firms concerned are: Stark Bros. (Salford) Ltd., manufacturers of rainproofs; Regal Styles Ltd., manufacturers of children's clothing; M.C.B. Ltd., manufacturers of copper cylinders, boilers and ancillary products, and Unidare Engineering Ltd. (a member of the Pye Group), makers of electrical equipment, plastic pipes and steel wire products.

The Fafnir Bearing Company of New Britain, Connecticut, which three years ago established a subsidiary in Wolverhampton, is to build a factory of more than 85,000 sq. ft. at Lisburn, Co. Antrim. The new plant – to be jointly operated by Fafnir Ltd., Wolverhampton, and Fafnir-New Britain – will manufacture high precision steel balls, for the larger bearings used in industrial machinery and the motor industry, and highly competitive small ball-bearings used mainly in domestic appliances.

## Rubber Stockpile Disposals

THE AVERAGE MARKET price in January having been between 23½ and 27 pence a pound, 1,000 tons of rubber from the Board of Trade's stockpile has been sold this month for delivery as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| February | 35 tons |
| March | 170 tons |
| April | 370 tons |
| May | 425 tons |

Approximately 11,700 tons of rubber remains in the stockpile.

## Cinematograph Films Council Appointment

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that Lord Archibald has been appointed as a member of the Cinematograph Films Council to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Sir Michael Balcon.

Lord Archibald will be one of the members representing the makers of British films. He is chairman of the Federation of British Film Makers.

## Applications for Temporary Exemption from Import Duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Letters, giving the respective reference shown below, should be addressed to Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, and should be received by March 1 next.

| Tariff heading | Proposed definition for tariff purposes | Applied for as | Exemption required until | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29.35 | 2-Methyl-4-nitroiminazole | 2-Methyl-4-nitroimidazole | December 31, 1963 | 6080 |
| 29.35 | Tetrahydro-4-methyl-6-ureidopyrimid-2-one. | Tetrahydro-4-methyl-6-ureido-2-pyrimidone. | December 31, 1963 | 6006 |
| 30.03 | Preparations containing not less than 95 per cent. by weight of lactose and not less than 0·3 per cent. by weight of 5-di-(2-chloroethyl) aminouracil. | Capsules each containing 1 mg. of 5-bis-(2-chloroethyl) aminouracil. | December 31, 1963 | 6016 |
| 86.09 | Hydraulic transmissions for diesel rail vehicles. | As in previous column | December 31, 1963 | 5863 |

## Application for Renewal of Drawback on Silk Fabric for Making Inked Ribbons for Export

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the continuance after June 30, 1963, of drawback facilities for the following imported material when used in making the exported goods described:

**Imported Goods**

Woven fabric, wholly of silk, not inked, exceeding 30 cm. in width.

**Exported Goods**

Inked ribbons for typewriters or for other office machinery.

Any interested party wishing to support or oppose this application should do so in writing to the Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, before March 5 next.

## Professional Status to be given to Salesmen

SALESMEN ARE to have the chance of attaining professional status. This will be achieved through membership of the newly-formed Institute of Commercial and Technical Representatives. At the inaugural address given by the Institute's vice-chairman, Mr. J. S. Skinner, chairman and managing director of Remington Rand Ltd., in the absence of the chairman, Mr. R. T. Meade of Lilley and Skinner Ltd., it was stated that salesmen were making a big contribution to productivity – for without their efforts factory production would be meaningless. It was appropriate that the Institute should begin its life during National Productivity Year.

Advised by the Ministry of Education, principals of technical institutions and the United Commercial Travellers' Association, the newly-formed Institute will provide a three-year syllabus which can be studied orally or by correspondence and which covers technical, psychological and theoretical aspects of selling. Examinations for associate or full membership will be based both on the results of study and of practical experience.

The Institute has been formed under the auspices of the United Commercial Travellers' Association.

# The Economy – Selected Indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

| | GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates) | INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION | CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE | | | | FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE | | | | | CHANGES IN STOCKS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Personal disposable income | Total consumers' expenditure | | Retail sales | Total | Selected components | | | | Total | Selected components | | |
| | | | | | | | | Manufacturing industry | Distributive and service industries | Dwellings | Public sector excluding dwellings | | Manufacturing industry | Wholesalers | Retailers |
| | at 1958 prices | | at current prices | | at 1958 prices | at 1957 prices | at 1958 prices | | | | | at 1958 prices | | | |
| Base of index | 1958 | 1958 | 1958 | 1958 | 1958 | 1957 | 1958 | 1958 | 1958 | 1958 | 1958 | series shown in £ million | | | |
| Value in base year, £ m. | 19,991 | — | 16,050 | 15,232 | 15,232 | 7,637 | 3,493 | 922 | 699 | 591 | 1,205 | | | | |
| 1958 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | + 99 | + 36 | +14 | +16 |
| 1959 | 103 | 105 | 106 | 105 | 104 | 105 | 108 | 94 | 114 | 113 | 109 | +173 | + 73 | +15 | +48 |
| 1960 | 108 | 112 | 114 | 109 | 108 | 108 | 118 | 110 | 124 | 129 | 114 | +590 | +520 | +48 | +35 |
| 1961 | 111 | 114 | 121 | 114 | 109 | 111 | 128 | 130 | 132 | 136 | 122 | +292 | +230 | +36 | + 5 |
| 1962 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1961 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3rd Quarter | 111 | 115 | 121 | 115 | 109 | 111 | 133 | 135 | 139 | 139 | 126 | + 29 | + 53 | — 8 | —24 |
| 4th Quarter | 111 | 113 | 122 | 115 | 109 | 111 | 127 | 130 | 128 | 139 | 118 | + 54 | + 64 | — 1 | —11 |
| 1962 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Quarter | 109 | 113 | 123 | 116 | 109 | 111 | 126 | 122 | 118 | 134 | 127 | — 18 | — 32 | —16 | +33 |
| 2nd Quarter | 112 | 116 | 125 | 120 | 111 | 110 | 128 | 120 | 129 | 139 | 130 | + 40 | + 32 | —10 | —11 |
| 3rd Quarter | 112 | 117 | 127 | 120 | 111 | 112 | 128 | 111 | 131 | 145 | 128 | + 68 | + 34 | +20 | + 1 |
| 4th Quarter | | | | | | 112 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1962 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July | .. | 116 | .. | .. | .. | 110 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| August | .. | 117 | .. | .. | .. | 113 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| September | .. | 117 | .. | .. | .. | 113 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| October | .. | 115 | .. | .. | .. | 111 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| November | .. | 116* | .. | .. | .. | 113 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| December | | | .. | .. | .. | 112 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| | ORDERS | | PRICES AND COSTS | | | | | LABOUR | | | | | | IMPORTS | EXPORTS | BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Engineering industries: orders on hand† | Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand† | Index of retail prices | | Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry | | Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers† | Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers | | | Unfilled vacancies for adults | | | | | |
| | | | Index† | % change on year earlier | Basic materials and fuel used† | Manufactured products: home sales† | | Mid-month or monthly average† | Change from previous period† | Normal seasonal change | Mid-month or monthly average† | Change from previous period† | Normal seasonal change | at current prices | | |
| | at 1958 prices | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Base of index | Dec. 1958 | Apr. 1959 | Jan. 17, 1956 | | 1954 | 1954 | Jan. 31, 1956 | series shown in thousands | | | | | | 1958 | 1958 | series shown in £ million |
| Value in base year, £ m. | .. | .. | — | | — | — | — | | | | | | | 3,748 | 3,176 | |
| 1958 | 100 | .. | 109·0 | +3·0 | 102·8 | 113·4 | 114·3 | 402 | +113 | .. | 136 | —49 | .. | 100 | 100 | +328 |
| 1959 | 101 | 135 | 109·6 | +0·6 | 103·4 | 114·2 | 117·4 | 433 | +31 | .. | 157 | +21 | .. | 106 | 105 | +111 |
| 1960 | 117 | 136 | 110·7 | +1·0 | 104·5 | 116·0 | 122·5 | 337 | —96 | .. | 212 | +55 | .. | 121 | 112 | —301 |
| 1961 | 120 | 104 | 114·5 | +3·4 | 104·4 | 119·1 | 130·3 | 305 | —32 | .. | 213 | + 1 | .. | 117 | 116 | — 77 |
| 1962 | | 100* | 119·3 | +4·2 | 103·0* | 120·6* | 136·2 | 419 | +114 | .. | 149 | —64 | .. | 120 | 119 | |
| 1961 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3rd Quarter | 124 | 107 | 115·3 | +4·2 | 104·6 | 119·4 | 130·7 | 262 | — 20 | —34 | 236 | — 5 | + 7 | 115 | 117 | + 12 |
| 4th Quarter | 120 | 104 | 116·6 | +4·3 | 103·4 | 119·6 | 132·3 | 339 | + 77 | +49 | 175 | —61 | —32 | 116 | 115 | — 2 |
| 1962 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Quarter | 121 | 98 | 117·7 | +4·7 | 104·0 | 120·2 | 133·7 | 408 | + 69 | +42 | 150 | —25 | — 7 | 117 | 116 | + 9* |
| 2nd Quarter | 120 | 99 | 120·2 | +5·6 | 103·3 | 120·3 | 135·6 | 387 | — 21 | —57 | 172 | +22 | +32 | 118 | 121 | + 37* |
| 3rd Quarter | 119* | 92* | 119·7 | +3·8 | 102·2 | 120·8 | 137·3 | 390 | + 3 | —34 | 156 | —16 | + 7 | 123 | 121 | — 13* |
| 4th Quarter | | 100* | 119·6 | +2·6 | 102·5* | 121·3* | 138·3 | 491 | +101 | +49 | 120 | —36 | —32 | 121 | 120 | |
| 1962 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July | 119* | 95* | 120·4 | +5·1 | 102·6 | 120·6 | 137·0 | 371 | + 3 | —15 | 167 | —12 | + 4 | 125 | 123 | .. |
| August | 119* | 93* | 119·4 | +3·2 | 102·0 | 120·8 | 137·3 | 392 | + 21 | + 9 | 154 | —13 | — 8 | 124 | 117 | .. |
| September | 119* | 92* | 119·3 | +3·3 | 101·9 | 121·1 | 137·5 | 407 | + 15 | +13 | 147 | — 7 | — 8 | 120 | 123 | .. |
| October | 118* | 98* | 119·1 | +2·9 | 102·1 | 121·1 | 137·6 | 456 | + 49 | +26 | 131 | —16 | —11 | 126 | 127 | .. |
| November | 118* | 101* | 119·6 | +2·3 | 102·6* | 121·3* | 138·5 | 497 | + 41 | +18 | 118 | —13 | —14 | 120 | 115 | .. |
| December | | 100* | 120·2 | +2·6 | 102·8* | 121·4* | 138·8 | 520 | + 23 | — 1 | 110 | — 8 | —12 | 118 | 119 | .. |
| 1963 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | | | | | 103·6* | 121·4* | | 605 | + 85 | +41 | 108 | — 2 | — 1 | | | |

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.


## ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRIES FOR THE JOURNAL

Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to **H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.84, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (City 9876, Ext. 147).**

Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to **Cowlishaw & Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.3 (City 3718).**

# Continued Pressure on Company Profits and Liquidity in 1962

***An article in the* Board of Trade Journal *of December 7, 1962, entitled* Income and Finance of Quoted Companies in 1961, *described changes in the methods used by the Board of Trade to present statistics of company finance. The present article provides the first results for 1962 to be compiled on the new basis.***

UP TO December 31, 1962, the Board's Statistics Division had received accounts from 325 quoted companies for their accounting years ending in April 1962 or later. These companies number about one-sixth of all the quoted companies engaged mainly in manufacturing and distribution in the United Kingdom whose accounts are analysed by the Board of Trade (companies with assets of less than £0.5 million are no longer included in the analysis) but they account for only about one-tenth of total income and assets; thus the companies whose accounts are analysed in the present article are, on average, smaller than the typical quoted company. Nor do the companies represent a typical industrial cross-section of companies; in particular, the chemical industry, which disposes of well over 10 per cent. of total company earnings and assets, is represented by only a handful of small companies in the present analysis while drink and paper are also among the under-represented industries.

On the other hand metal manufacturing (many of the steel companies have autumn accounting dates and a number of their reports were received in time for inclusion in the analysis), vehicles, electrical engineering, and the distributive trades are among the industries which carry more weight in the present analysis than they do in an annual analysis. Of the 325 accounts analysed, 130 related to a year ending in June, 52 to July and the remainder were spread fairly equally over the remaining months between April and September 1962. Table A shows the pattern of the accounts in the present analysis in terms of their accountng dates and the date the accounts were received by the Board of Trade. Table B shows how the industrial distribution of assets of the companies whose accounts are now analysed compares with the industrial pattern of quoted companies as a whole.

**TABLE A**
**Spread of Accounting Dates**

| 1962 | Accounting year ending in month shown | Accounts received by Statistics Division in month shown |
|---|---|---|
| April | 39 | 1 |
| May | 21 | 1 |
| June | 130 | 2 |
| July | 52 | 7 |
| August | 30 | 5 |
| September | 49 | 45 |
| October | 3 | 57 |
| November | — | 153 |
| December | 1 | 54 |
| Total | 325 | 325 |

**TABLE B**
**Industrial Distribution of company assets, 1961**

*£ million*
*(percentage of total in brackets)*

| Industry | Net assets in 1961 of companies included in present analysis (325 companies) | Net assets in 1961 of all companies included in annual analysis (1,974 companies) |
|---|---|---|
| Metal manufacture | 215 (16) | 1,349 (10) |
| Vehicles | 183 (13) | 836 (6) |
| Electrical engineering | 120 (9) | 945 (7) |
| Wholesale distribution | 103 (7) | 480 (4) |
| Retail distribution | 102 (7) | 894 (7) |
| Textiles | 94 (7) | 977 (7) |
| Miscellaneous services | 87 (6) | 346 (3) |
| Non-electrical engineering | 79 (6) | 1,080 (8) |
| Drink | 67 (5) | 1,074 (8) |
| Clothing and footwear | 54 (4) | 195 (1) |
| Food | 49 (4) | 584 (4) |
| Paper, printing and publishing | 54 (4) | 792 (6) |
| Metal goods, n.e.s. | 40 (3) | 538 (4) |
| Other industries | 129 (9) | 3,530 (25) |
| Total | 1,376 (100) | 13,620 (100) |

### The trend of company income

Gross trading profits of the companies at £217 million were 10 per cent. lower than they were in 1961; gross trading profits of all companies, as estimated in the national income accounts, amounted to £3,354 million in the year ended June 1962, 5 per cent. lower than they were for the preceding twelve months. The fall in trading profits of the quoted companies was fairly widely spread among industry groups but reductions were particularly heavy in metal manufacturing (from £36 million in 1961 to £29 million in 1962), vehicles (£28 million to £17 million), and textiles (£13 million to £9 million). The food industry was the only one to show a significant increase in trading profits (from £8 to £10 million) but small rises were shown by the drink industry, electrical engineering, paper and retailing trades.

### Pressure on company liquidity

The fall in trading profits continued the trend which had been apparent between 1960 and 1961; income appropriations also followed the trend set in 1961. Tax appropriations were lower, both absolutely and as a percentage of trading profits, but this fall was largely balanced by higher provisions for depreciation and dividend distributions (although the increase here was again at a slower rate than for some years past). In consequence the amount retained in reserves (excluding depreciation provisions) amounted to only 15 per cent. of gross income, lower than any annual rate recorded since this type of analysis began in 1949. Details of the appropriation of company income are shown in Table 1.

Last year the pressure on resources was markedly less than in 1961; in particular, expenditure on acquiring subsidiaries at £15 million was barely half the 1961 amount, and stockbuilding amounted to only £8 million against £43 million in 1961. Moreover there was a fall of £9 million in net trade credit granted; hitherto in the analysis new trade credit granted has always exceeded new credit received. These reductions far outweighed an increase of £8 million between 1961 and 1962 in expenditure on fixed assets.

The fall in internally-generated funds led to continuing pressure on the liquidity of the companies covered by the analysis. Liquid assets (cash, marketable securities etc.) were reduced by £22 million

**TABLE C**

| Uses of funds | £ million 1961 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|
| Increase in value of stocks | 43 | 8 |
| Increase in net trade and other credit | 11 | —9 |
| Expenditure on fixed assets | 142 | 150 |
| Expenditure on acquiring subsidiaries | 28 | 15 |
| | 224 | 164 |
| **Sources of funds** | | |
| Depreciation provisions and balance retained in reserves | 96 | 86 |
| Increase in amount owing to banks | 39 | 3 |
| Additions to tax and dividend accruals | 15 | —15 |
| Receipts from issues of ordinary shares | 33 | 21 |
| Receipts from issues of preference shares and long-term loans | 15 | 46 |
| Fall in holdings of cash and marketable securities, etc. | 28 | 22 |
| Other items and adjustments | —1 | 1 |
| | 224 | 164 |

*(Continued on next page)*

## Company Profits (*Continued*)

– about 12 per cent. of holdings at the beginning of the accounting year.

### Bank loans replaced by loan and preference capital

Amounts owing to the banks showed scarcely any increase between 1961 and 1962; in the previous year bank loans of these companies increased by 64 per cent., and in 1960 bank loans of

(*Text continued on next page*)

### Quoted Companies – Appropriation of Income

TABLE 1 £ thousand

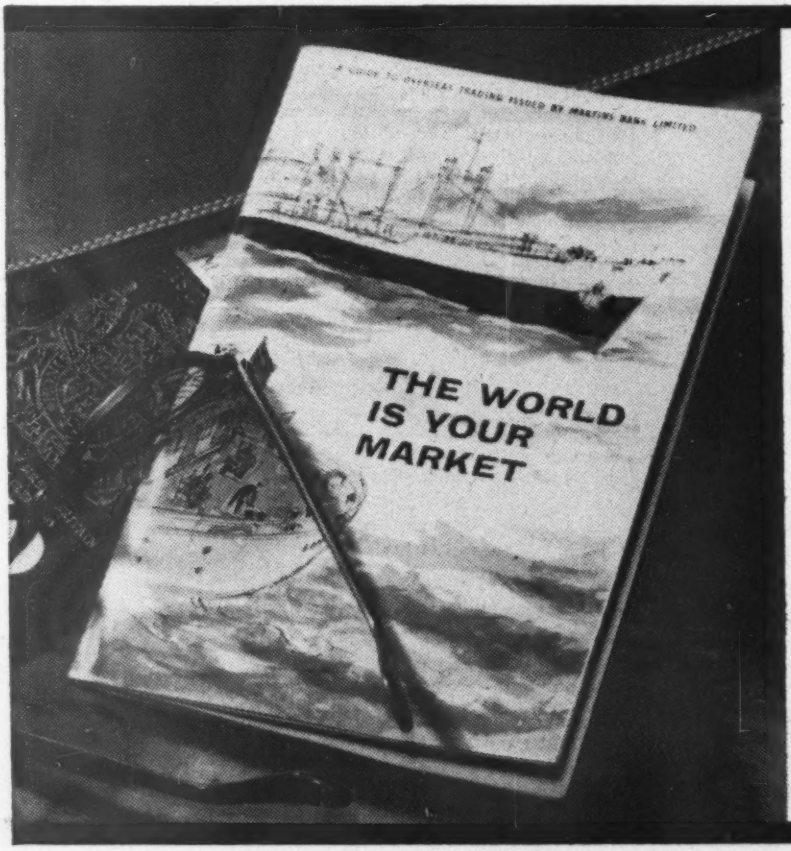
| | Manufacturing and Distribution | | Manufacturing Industries | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1961 | 1962 | 1961 | 1962 |
| Number of companies (a) | 327 | 325 | 260 | 259 |
| Trading profit (before depreciation and other provisions) | 240,145 | 217,179 | 185,831 | 163,258 |
| *Less* provision for depreciation | 53,897 | 59,036 | 41,531 | 45,180 |
| *Less* other provisions | — 108 | 414 | 384 | 369 |
| Trading profit | 186,356 | 157,729 | 143,916 | 117,709 |
| *Plus* income from investments | 8,109 | 8,762 | 5,919 | 6,366 |
| *Plus* other income | 2,473 | 2,972 | 2,465 | 2,943 |
| *Less* interest on long-term liabilities | 5,521 | 6,389 | 3,920 | 4,540 |
| Net income (before taxation) | 191,417 | 163,074 | 148,380 | 122,478 |
| *Less* taxation | 94,953 | 83,992 | 74,000 | 63,268 |
| Net income (after taxation) | 96,464 | 79,082 | 74,380 | 59,210 |
| *Plus* prior year adjustments: | | | | |
| Tax | 3,468 | 3,580 | 2,677 | 2,749 |
| Other | 536 | 598 | 379 | 482 |
| Disposable income | 100,468 | 83,260 | 77,436 | 62,441 |
| *Less* dividends (net:) | | | | |
| Ordinary | 41,151 | 41,739 | 32,037 | 32,105 |
| Preference, etc. | 3,766 | 3,940 | 2,739 | 2,786 |
| *Less* share due to minority interest | 3,595 | 2,792 | 1,981 | 1,761 |
| Balance retained in reserves | 51,956 | 34,789 | 40,679 | 25,789 |

(a) The 1961 figures include companies which were independent in that year but which were acquired in 1962 by another company in the population.

### Quoted Companies – Balance Sheet Summary

TABLE 2 £ thousand

| | Manufacturing and Distribution | | Manufacturing Industries | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance sheet at end of year: | 1961 | 1962 | 1961 | 1962 |
| Fixed assets: | | | | |
| Tangible fixed assets, net | 716,501 | 834,794 | 520,756 | 621,380 |
| Goodwill, etc. | 58,706 | 58,399 | 39,506 | 37,356 |
| Trade investments | 40,790 | 47,656 | 26,422 | 31,387 |
| Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries | 9,068 | 13,976 | 8,624 | 8,837 |
| Total fixed assets | 825,065 | 954,825 | 595,308 | 698,960 |
| Current assets: | | | | |
| Stocks and work-in-progress | 564,594 | 569,834 | 456,441 | 459,484 |
| Trade debtors | 391,621 | 403,971 | 310,488 | 320,109 |
| Other debtors | 3,156 | 4,071 | 1,719 | 2,750 |
| Marketable securities | 61,305 | 52,524 | 51,751 | 43,152 |
| Tax reserve certificates | 26,060 | 23,578 | 22,706 | 20,800 |
| Cash | 91,197 | 80,575 | 74,727 | 65,764 |
| Total current assets | 1,137,933 | 1,134,553 | 917,832 | 912,059 |
| *Less* Current Liabilities: | | | | |
| Bank overdrafts and loans | 98,663 | 98,015 | 64,933 | 62,697 |
| Trade creditors | 327,300 | 347,823 | 252,883 | 271,385 |
| Other creditors | 10,706 | 13,626 | 6,238 | 9,527 |
| Dividends and interest due | 29,078 | 29,487 | 22,207 | 22,249 |
| Current taxation | 113,891 | 98,652 | 93,024 | 78,728 |
| Provisions | 7,133 | 7,245 | 3,162 | 2,892 |
| Total current liabilities | 586,771 | 594,848 | 442,447 | 447,478 |
| Net current assets | 551,162 | 539,705 | 475,385 | 464,581 |
| Total net assets | 1,376,227 | 1,494,530 | 1,070,693 | 1,163,541 |
| *Less* future tax reserves | 68,832 | 60,663 | 54,285 | 45,507 |
| *Less* long term loans | 119,015 | 151,500 | 86,417 | 109,227 |
| *Less* minority interest in subsidiaries | 63,248 | 50,028 | 35,254 | 35,290 |
| Shareholders interest in total net assets | 1,125,132 | 1,232,339 | 894,737 | 973,517 |
| Represented by: | | | | |
| Issued share capital | | | | |
| Ordinary shares | 406,550 | 438,666 | 326,438 | 351,640 |
| Preference, etc., shares | 106,464 | 115,696 | 80,201 | 83,641 |
| Capital and revenue reserves | 612,118 | 677,977 | 488,098 | 538,236 |
| Contracts for capital expenditure not provided for | 85,700 | 90,593 | 72,833 | 77,688 |
| Accumulated depreciation on fixed assets | 381,800 | 423,170 | 305,408 | 338,533 |

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P9

*Martins Bank Limited.*

## Company Profits (*Continued*)

the quoted companies in total rose by 30 per cent. To some extent, this departure from the trend to rely more on bank credit reflected the pressure on the banks for much of the period by way of high Bank Rate and the call for special deposits. Instead, companies funded much of their demand for resources, and long term loans and preference shares accounted for two-thirds of the new money raised by the companies; not since 1954 in the annual analysis has new capital raised by way of ordinary shares been exceeded by new loan and preference capital. Table C summarizes the position, which is shown in more detail in Table 3.

### Notes and definitions

Tables 1-3 present the first analysis of accounts for the 'year' 1962 (with comparable figures for 1961) based on accounts received by the Board of Trade up to December 1962. Accounts for the 'year' 1962 that is, accounts for companies' years ending between April 6, 1962 and April 5, 1963 – will continue to be analysed as they are received and the results aggregated and published at quarterly intervals.

The figures are not quarterly in the sense of representing experience during a quarter; a company's accounts relate to a year's experience and the average period reflected in an aggregation of company accounts will depend on the spread of accounting dates represented by the accounts. In general, accounts received in a later quarter will tend to represent annual experience centred on a later date than those received in an earlier quarter; but since there is a seasonal pattern in industrial accounting dates comparisons between figures published in successive quarters will reflect these seasonal factors as well as the underlying 'annual' trend of company finance which is centred in the figures derived from the accounts received during the quarter. There is also great variability in experience between companies and this can influence the comparisons between figures for different quarters.

Detailed figures for each of 22 industry groups will be published as they become available from quarter to quarter in the Ministry of Labour's **Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production.** The December issue of this publication contains an industrial analysis of accounts for the year 1961 received by the Board of Trade up to June 1962.

The companies included are those with assets of £0.5m. or more or income of £50,000 or more, whose shares were quoted on a United Kingdom stock exchange at the end of 1960 and which are mainly engaged in the United Kingdom in manufacturing, distribution, construction, transport and certain other services. Companies whose main interests are in agriculture, shipping, insurance, banking, finance and property and those operating wholly or mainly overseas are not included. Wherever possible the accounts used in the analysis are the consolidated accounts of groups of companies, including the balance-sheets and profit and loss accounts of subsidiary companies within each group.

The statistics are not therefore confined to activities in the United Kingdom since over one-quarter of the companies are known to have subsidiaries operating overseas whose accounts are consolidated with those of the group. The 1961 figures include companies which were independent in that year but which were acquired in 1962 by another company in the population.

### Quoted Companies – Sources and Uses of Capital Funds During Year

TABLE 3 £ thousand

| | Manufacturing and Distribution | | Manufacturing Industries | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1961 | 1962 | 1961 | 1962 |
| **Sources of funds:** | | | | |
| Receipts from issues of: | | | | |
| Long-term loans | 15,018 | 32,861 | 12,628 | 22,501 |
| Ordinary shares | 32,792 | 21,429 | 25,224 | 12,913 |
| Preference, etc., shares | — 477 | 13,036 | — 677 | 4,753 |
| Total loan and share capital issued | 47,333 | 67,326 | 37,175 | 40,167 |
| Increase in amount owing to: | | | | |
| Banks | 38,644 | 2,572 | 27,444 | 201 |
| Trade creditors | 24,189 | 22,533 | 14,300 | 20,710 |
| Other creditors | — 1,426 | 2,957 | —1,227 | 3,323 |
| Addition to accruals: | | | | |
| Tax | 14,877 | — 15,237 | 14,334 | — 14,302 |
| Dividends and interest | — 288 | 409 | — 930 | 29 |
| Total increase in credit received | 75,996 | 13,234 | 53,921 | 9,961 |
| Balance retained in reserves | 51,956 | 34,789 | 40,679 | 25,789 |
| Provisions out of income for depreciation, etc. | 53,789 | 59,450 | 41,915 | 45,549 |
| Additions to future tax reserves | — 9,582 | — 8,149 | — 10,598 | — 8,781 |
| Total addition to reserves and provisions | 96,163 | 86,090 | 71,996 | 62,557 |
| Increase in liability to minority shareholders | —3,813 | —14,247 | 648 | —922 |
| Surplus on disposal of fixed assets | 4,833 | 4,623 | 3,645 | 3,449 |
| Other receipts on capital account | 288 | 416 | 209 | 313 |
| Total of other sources | 1,308 | —9,208 | 4,502 | 2,840 |
| **Total sources of funds** | 220,800 | 157,442 | 167,594 | 115,525 |
| **Uses of funds:** | | | | |
| Expenditure on: | | | | |
| Tangible fixed assets | 129,418 | 137,902 | 97,863 | 106,471 |
| Goodwill and other intangibles | 6,912 | 3,353 | 743 | 1,031 |
| Trade investments | 5,572 | 8,246 | 3,748 | 6,212 |
| Total expenditure on fixed assets | 141,902 | 149,501 | 102,354 | 113,714 |
| Increase in value of: | | | | |
| Stocks | 43,034 | 8,195 | 29,616 | 5,308 |
| Trade debtors | 33,700 | 15,719 | 26,080 | 12,378 |
| Other debtors | 193 | 899 | 702 | 1,125 |
| Total increase in stocks and debtors | 76,927 | 24,813 | 56,398 | 18,811 |
| Expenditure out of provisions | 1,254 | 723 | 425 | 475 |
| Other expenditure on capital account | 1,209 | 1,852 | 838 | 1,388 |
| Expenditure on acquisition of subsidiaries | 28,491 | 14,899 | 25,400 | 6,963 |
| Adjustment due to consolidation | —138 | —13,056 | 3,917 | —6,844 |
| Total of other uses | 30,816 | 4,418 | 30,580 | 1,982 |
| **Total uses of funds** | 249,645 | 178,732 | 189,332 | 134,507 |
| **Balance represented by:** | | | | |
| Increase in holdings of: | | | | |
| Marketable securities | —9,912 | —11,067 | —7,367 | —10,865 |
| Tax reserve certificates | —10,492 | —2,482 | —10,427 | —1,906 |
| Cash | —8,810 | —8,445 | —4,152 | —6,779 |
| Residual and other adjustments | 369 | 704 | 208 | 568 |
| **Total balancing items** | —28,845 | —21,290 | —21,738 | —18,982 |


## REPRINTS OF ARTICLES

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## *U.K. Imports and Exports*

# Volume and Price Indices for the Fourth Quarter and Year 1962

THE VOLUME of United Kingdom trade in the final quarter of 1962 recovered from the seasonally low figures for the previous quarter to give volume index numbers of 140 for imports (1954=100) and 132 for exports. These compare with 132 and 127 respectively in the fourth quarter a year ago.

During 1962 the import volume index averaged 139·5, giving an increase of about 3½ per cent. over the level in 1961. The average for exports at 128·2 was almost 2½ per cent. above that for the previous year.

The volume of imports in the fourth quarter 1962 was nearly 6 per cent. above the level of the corresponding period a year earlier. About one third of this overall increase was due to a rise of nearly 19 per cent. in the index for the mineral fuels and lubricants class of goods. The manufactured goods class index increased by 9 per cent., due mainly to increases in the indices for chemicals, iron and steel, and for electrical machinery. An increase, also of 9 per cent., in the basic materials index was spread over nearly all divisions. The food, beverages and tobacco class of goods index fell by 3 per cent. due mainly to reduced imports of tobacco. Comparing the year 1962 with the previous year, the rise of 3½ per cent. in the overall index was due to rises in all classes of imports except the basic materials class of goods which fell 3 per cent. due, in the main, to falls in the imports of metalliferous ores and wood and cork. Almost half of the overall increase was accounted for by increased imports of petroleum. A rise of 4 per cent. in the index for the food, beverages and tobacco class of imports was due mainly to increased imports of fruit and vegetables and cereals. The rise of 3½ per cent. in the manufactured goods index was spread over a wide range of goods, particularly electrical machinery, chemicals, clothing, etc., and iron and steel goods.

In the fourth quarter of 1962 the export volume index was 3½ per cent. higher than in the same quarter of 1961. The increase was largely due to a rise of 3 per cent. in the manufactured goods class reflecting, in particular, rises in the indices for road vehicles and electrical machinery. There were also increases of nearly 10 per cent. in the indices for food, beverages and tobacco and of 8 per cent. in the mineral fuels and lubricants class of goods. Comparing the year 1962 with 1961 the rise of 2 per cent. in the overall index was spread over all classes of exports. Approximately one-third of the increase was the result of increases within the manufactured goods class, notably in the indices for road vehicles, non-electric machinery and chemicals; within this class, however, there was a considerable fall in the ships and boats index. Another third of the increase in the overall index was the result of a rise in the index for mineral fuels and lubricants which increased by 19 per cent.

The index numbers of imports and export prices for the fourth quarter of 1962 each increased by one point compared with the third quarter. The terms of trade remained unchanged. On overage the terms of trade in 1962 improved by one point.

The index numbers of volume of United Kingdom external trade given in tables 1 to 4 continue the series of indices calculated on base year 1954, which were introduced in articles in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 10, 1955, and May 19, 1956. Table 5 gives quarterly import and export prices and terms of trade indices derived from the monthly index numbers which are regularly published in the *Board of Trade Journal*. The method of constructing these latter index numbers was described in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 2, 1958.

## Volume of Imports and Exports — Summary Tables

TABLE 1

**Imports**

| Period | Total* | | Index Numbers of Volume (1954 = 100) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value as Declared | Estimated Value at 1954 Prices | Total* | Food, Beverages and Tobacco | Basic Materials | Mineral Fuels and Lubricants | Manufactured Goods |
| | £ million | £ million | | | | | |
| 1954 | 3,379·2 | 3,379·2 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |
| 1955 | 3,883·7 | 3,761·4 | 111·3 | 106·8 | 105·3 | 120·7 | 124·9 |
| 1956 | 3,886·1 | 3,732·2 | 110·5 | 108·6 | 102·0 | 115·3 | 124·5 |
| 1957 | 4,070·8 | 3,866·8 | 114·4 | 113·2 | 106·2 | 113·6 | 129·7 |
| 1958 | 3,779·5 | 3,861·6 | 114·3 | 119·0 | 93·8 | 123·8 | 131·5 |
| 1959 | 4,008·1 | 4,131·3 | 122·3 | 117·9 | 100·8 | 143·4 | 149·9 |
| 1960 | 4,577·4 | 4,661·1 | 137·9 | 121·1 | 109·5 | 156·7 | 201·4 |
| 1961 | 4,417·7 | 4,559·0 | 134·9 | 120·9 | 101·3 | 164·2 | 195·5 |
| 1962 | 4,513·2 | 4,713·4 | 139·5 | 125·7 | 98·2 | 186·9 | 202·1 |
| 1959 1st Quarter | 943·2 | 984·0 | 116·5 | 122·1 | 93·5 | 134·1 | 130·1 |
| 2nd Quarter | 992·8 | 1,040·1 | 123·1 | 117·0 | 100·7 | 153·6 | 148·3 |
| 3rd Quarter | 988·1 | 1,008·8 | 119·4 | 109·4 | 101·3 | 143·6 | 151·5 |
| 4th Quarter | 1,084·0 | 1,098·4 | 130·0 | 123·1 | 107·7 | 142·4 | 169·6 |
| 1960 1st Quarter | 1,127·9 | 1,150·8 | 136·2 | 122·4 | 107·4 | 158·9 | 193·9 |
| 2nd Quarter | 1,150·8 | 1,184·3 | 140·2 | 120·1 | 108·3 | 154·2 | 214·5 |
| 3rd Quarter | 1,123·7 | 1,137·5 | 134·6 | 113·3 | 112·3 | 151·4 | 198·9 |
| 4th Quarter | 1,175·0 | 1,188·6 | 140·7 | 128·7 | 109·9 | 162·2 | 198·5 |
| 1961 1st Quarter | 1,159·1 | 1,203·5 | 142·5 | 124·2 | 111·3 | 179·2 | 205·3 |
| 2nd Quarter | 1,125·2 | 1,158·1 | 137·1 | 120·7 | 106·0 | 162·0 | 198·1 |
| 3rd Quarter | 1,048·9 | 1,078·7 | 127·7 | 114·9 | 94·1 | 154·8 | 186·6 |
| 4th Quarter | 1,084·6 | 1,118·7 | 132·4 | 123·7 | 93·8 | 160·7 | 192·1 |
| 1962 1st Quarter | 1,127·2 | 1,180·5 | 139·7 | 132·7 | 98·5 | 178·7 | 195·4 |
| 2nd Quarter | 1,134·2 | 1,184·1 | 140·2 | 130·6 | 95·6 | 177·5 | 202·1 |
| 3rd Quarter | 1,112·4 | 1,164·4 | 137·8 | 119·5 | 96·7 | 200·8 | 200·8 |
| 4th Quarter | 1,139·4 | 1,184·4 | 140·2 | 120·0 | 102·3 | 190·4 | 210·2 |

* From 1959, Total Values and Indices have been adjusted to include trade with the Channel Islands, but this adjustment has not been apportioned to the Clases and Divisions.

(*Tables continued on next page*)

**Volume of U.K. Imports and Exports** (*Continued*)

## United Kingdom Exports

TABLE 2

| Period | Total* | | Index Numbers of Volume (1954 = 100) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value as Declared | Estimated Value at 1954 Prices | Total* | Food, Beverages and Tobacco | Basic Materials | Mineral Fuels and Lubricants | Manufactured Goods† |
| | £ million | £ million | | | | | |
| 1954 | 2,674·7 | 2,674·7 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |
| 1955 | 2,905·4 | 2,872·5 | 107·4 | 106·0 | 115·3 | 90·0 | 108·6 |
| 1956 | 3,171·5 | 3,034·6 | 113·5 | 115·3 | 119·3 | 92·0 | 115·0 |
| 1957 | 3,324·4 | 3,093·4 | 115·7 | 124·3 | 121·9 | 79·7 | 117·9 |
| 1958 | 3,208·0 | 2,980·8 | 111·4 | 120·6 | 121·9 | 81·8 | 113·1 |
| 1959 | 3,352·7 | 3,104·8 | 116·1 | 118·1 | 145·4 | 79·1 | 117·4 |
| 1960 | 3,580·3 | 3,265·8 | 122·1 | 122·6 | 132·2 | 92·8 | 124·0 |
| 1961 | 3,709·1 | 3,352·6 | 125·3 | 129·5 | 145·3 | 87·0 | 127·3 |
| 1962 | 3,822·4 | 3,427·9 | 128·2 | 137·8 | 152·3 | 103·4 | 128·6 |
| 1959 1st Quarter | 796·5 | 739·3 | 110·6 | 98·8 | 149·3 | 83·8 | 112·1 |
| 2nd Quarter | 851·3 | 786·3 | 117·6 | 111·0 | 155·1 | 71·2 | 120·3 |
| 3rd Quarter | 796·6 | 744·3 | 111·3 | 121·7 | 133·6 | 69·8 | 112·7 |
| 4th Quarter | 908·4 | 834·9 | 124·9 | 141·1 | 143·8 | 91·7 | 124·7 |
| 1960 1st Quarter | 930·6 | 847·2 | 126·7 | 121·6 | 143·6 | 106·1 | 128·7 |
| 2nd Quarter | 910·6 | 827·5 | 123·8 | 113·7 | 141·4 | 80·5 | 127·6 |
| 3rd Quarter | 824·7 | 758·0 | 113·4 | 116·9 | 115·7 | 81·0 | 115·6 |
| 4th Quarter | 914·4 | 833·1 | 124·6 | 138·3 | 128·1 | 103·4 | 124·3 |
| 1961 1st Quarter | 943·6 | 855·5 | 127·9 | 120·7 | 148·2 | 92·1 | 131·3 |
| 2nd Quarter | 941·2 | 849·8 | 127·1 | 115·4 | 147·5 | 81·8 | 131·1 |
| 3rd Quarter | 881·2 | 797·0 | 119·2 | 135·8 | 136·6 | 77·8 | 120·6 |
| 4th Quarter | 943·2 | 850·3 | 127·2 | 146·0 | 149·0 | 96·1 | 126·3 |
| 1962 1st Quarter | 939·0 | 839·8 | 125·6 | 130·4 | 150·1 | 99·9 | 127·0 |
| 2nd Quarter | 990·8 | 889·4 | 133·0 | 129·4 | 173·3 | 89·3 | 135·3 |
| 3rd Quarter | 909·4 | 818·2 | 122·4 | 131·1 | 134·4 | 120·1 | 121·8 |
| 4th Quarter | 983·2 | 880·4 | 131·7 | 160·3 | 151·6 | 104·2 | 130·3 |

* From 1959, Total Values and Indices have been adjusted to include trade with the Channel Islands, but this adjustment has not been apportioned to the Classes and Divisions. † Index Numbers of Volume of exports of main groupings of manufactured goods are given at foot of Table 4.

(*Tables continued on next page*)

## Patents Endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the undermentioned patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

| NUMBER | GRANTEES | SUBJECT-MATTER |
|---|---|---|
| | January 1, 1963 | |
| 750,881 | Meyer, L. S. & anr. | Archery bow. |
| 791,017 | Andrew, J.L. | Wet proof and self acting air deodorizing mattress. |
| | January 10, 1963 | |
| 809,798 | Sebar-Nouvelle, S. A. | Injector for moving a fluid at high speed. |
| 819,742 | Montecatini Societe Generale Per l'Industria Mineraria e Chimica | Derivatives of dialkyldithiophosphoric acids. |
| 821,723 | Telephone Manufacturing Co. Ltd. | Electrical apparatus and devices for use therein. |
| | January 11, 1963 | |
| 697,116 | Dean, W. H. | Power operated portable tools. |
| 766,956 | Canat, C. | Formation of footwear. |
| 802,855 | United States Steel Corporation | Nickel free, low-alloy high strength steel. |
| 821,939 | Nossardi, G. and anr. | Extraction of magnesium with milk of lime from sea water. |
| 887,801 | Maschinenfabrik Winkler, Fallert and Co. A.G. | Web printing arrangement. |
| 899,497 | Societe des Forges et Ateliers de Creusot | Machine tools. |
| 903,670 | United States Steel Corporation | Furnace roof. |
| 738,094 | Regie Nationale des Usines Renault | Treatment of cast iron and castings obtained thereby. |
| 742,399 | Regie Nationale des Usines Renault | Treatment of tough cast iron and castings obtained thereby. |
| 742,400 | Regie Nationale des Usines Renault | Production of malleablished iron castings and castings obtained thereby. |
| 800,275 | Regie Nationale des Usines Renault | Treatment of cast iron. |
| 812,150 | Regie Nationale des Usines Renault | Treatment of cast iron. |
| 814,606 | Regie Nationale des Usines Renault | Heat treatment of cast iron. |
| 814,903 | Regie Nationale des Usines Renault | Pressure chill-castings of iron. |
| 824,005 | Messen-Jaschin, G.A. | Electrostatic precipitators. |
| 825,666 | Messen-Jaschin, G.A. | Electrostatic precipitators. |
| | January 16, 1963 | |
| 899,671 | Spear & Jackson Ltd. | Garden shears. |
| | January 17, 1963 | |
| 689,769 | Philco Corporation | Modulator for pulse signalling systems. |
| 695,350 | Philco Corporation. | Electrical communication systems. |
| 710,922 | Philco Corporation. | Cathode ray tubes. |
| 711,325 | Philco Corporation. | Magnetic deflection systems for cathode ray tubes. |
| 732,482 | Philco Corporation. | Voltage regulator. |
| 738,331 | Philco Corporation. | Electronic power amplifier. |
| 747,629 | Philco Corporation. | Printed electric circuit construction. |
| 779,910 | Philco Corporation | Heterodyne frequency convertors. |
| 788,159 | Philco Corporation. | Frequency sensitive electromechanical apparatus. |
| 834,806 | Philco Corporation. | Joining of articles. |
| 837,551 | Philco Corporation | Frequency converters. |
| 899,632 | Spear & Jackson Ltd. | Bow saws. |

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

GORDON GRANT
*Comptroller-General*

The Patent Office.

## Volume of U.K. Imports and Exports (*Continued*)

TABLE 3

### Imports

| * Class and Division | Value as Declared | Estimated Value at 1954 Prices | Value as Declared | Estimated Value at 1954 Prices | Index numbers of Volume (1954 = 100) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fourth Quarter 1962 | Fourth Quarter 1962 | Year 1962 | Year 1962 | Year 1958 | Year 1959 | Year 1960 | Year 1961 | Year 1962 | Fourth Quarter 1961 | Fourth Quarter 1962 |
| A. FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | | | | | | | |
| 1. Live animals chiefly for food | 8,878 | 7,968 | 37,716 | 34,281 | 108 | 86 | 100 | 121 | 99 | 128 | 92 |
| 2. Meat and meat preparations | 78,487 | 75,426 | 318,940 | 312,732 | 119 | 119 | 127 | 119 | 122 | 107 | 118 |
| 3. Dairy products, eggs and honey | 46,365 | 50,531 | 167,906 | 191,518 | 118 | 116 | 118 | 124 | 119 | 127 | 126 |
| 4. Fish and fish preparations | 14,299 | 10,214 | 60,296 | 45,583 | 190 | 198 | 161 | 150 | 206 | 161 | 185 |
| 5. Cereals and cereal preparations | 52,837 | 60,456 | 245,361 | 276,533 | 143 | 142 | 136 | 137 | 155 | 129 | 135 |
| 6. Fruits and vegetables | 60,677 | 57,788 | 294,002 | 264,936 | 118 | 116 | 120 | 121 | 133 | 120 | 116 |
| 7. Sugar and sugar preparations | 17,654 | 23,091 | 62,946 | 91,408 | 107 | 102 | 93 | 93 | 88 | 98 | 89 |
| 8. Coffee, cocoa and cocoa preparations, tea and spices | 44,103 | 51,305 | 169,712 | 233,685 | 100 | 94 | 99 | 103 | 108 | 103 | 94 |
| 9. Feeding stuffs for animals and food wastes | 17,628 | 17,975 | 69,501 | 73,954 | 138 | 159 | 153 | 152 | 171 | 174 | 167 |
| 10. Miscellaneous food preparations | 4,439 | 9,026 | 17,822 | 35,546 | 160 | 230 | 276 | 236 | 271 | 279 | 276 |
| 11. Beverages | 13,030 | 12,080 | 45,337 | 40,814 | 130 | 141 | 160 | 178 | 170 | 187 | 201 |
| 12. Tobacco and tobacco manufactures | 27,507 | 22,707 | 80,808 | 68,932 | 101 | 97 | 118 | 111 | 90 | 176 | 118 |
| TOTAL, CLASS A | 385,905 | 398,567 | 1,570,348 | 1,669,922 | 119 | 118 | 121 | 121 | 126 | 124 | 120 |
| B. BASIC MATERIALS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed | 11,612 | 13,204 | 46,416 | 50,172 | 90 | 102 | 102 | 111 | 114 | 110 | 121 |
| 2. Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels | 13,739 | 15,458 | 53,381 | 59,159 | 78 | 86 | 78 | 74 | 84 | 78 | 88 |
| 3. Rubber, including synthetic and reclaimed | 14,001 | 14,074 | 61,510 | 58,428 | 142 | 106 | 128 | 124 | 116 | 105 | 112 |
| 4. Wood and cork | 41,963 | 42,320 | 156,772 | 156,275 | 89 | 98 | 119 | 108 | 101 | 108 | 109 |
| 5. Pulp and waste paper | 28,432 | 32,098 | 105,108 | 115,182 | 111 | 120 | 146 | 139 | 133 | 132 | 148 |
| 7. Wool and other animals hair and tops | 33,035 | 45,748 | 136,928 | 184,672 | 98 | 115 | 97 | 95 | 93 | 78 | 93 |
| 8. Cotton | 16,108 | 21,668 | 59,831 | 78,893 | 72 | 80 | 78 | 64 | 63 | 58 | 69 |
| 6 and 9. Other textile fibres and waste | 12,795 | 13,002 | 42,891 | 43,569 | 97 | 115 | 115 | 96 | 122 | 111 | 145 |
| 10. Crude fertilizers and crude minerals, excluding fuels | 10,342 | 11,635 | 39,066 | 42,457 | 95 | 95 | 126 | 129 | 120 | 125 | 131 |
| 11. Metalliferous ores and metal scrap | 27,320 | 30,611 | 120,688 | 131,907 | 94 | 96 | 134 | 114 | 102 | 100 | 95 |
| 12. Miscellaneous animal and vegetable crude materials | 10,622 | 9,081 | 37,431 | 33,328 | 101 | 95 | 107 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 102 |
| 13. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, greases, and derivatives | 9,424 | 11,693 | 41,631 | 47,270 | 87 | 98 | 104 | 98 | 90 | 85 | 89 |
| TOTAL, CLASS B | 229,391 | 260,592 | 901,653 | 1,001,312 | 94 | 101 | 109 | 101 | 98 | 94 | 102 |
| C. MINERAL FUELS AND LUBRICANTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL, CLASS C | 133,283 | 156,677 | 533,989 | 615,093 | 124 | 143 | 157 | 164 | 187 | 161 | 190 |
| D. MANUFACTURED GOODS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Chemicals | 44,587 | 47,062 | 171,618 | 179,672 | 117 | 139 | 170 | 165 | 176 | 156 | 185 |
| 2. Leather, leather manufactures and dressed furs | 6,494 | 5,879 | 25,127 | 22,630 | 95 | 137 | 113 | 120 | 110 | 123 | 114 |
| 4. Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture) | 16,367 | 17,666 | 59,553 | 64,681 | 120 | 141 | 170 | 159 | 166 | 158 | 181 |
| 5. Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof | 25,218 | 25,037 | 96,478 | 96,084 | 128 | 135 | 161 | 171 | 186 | 171 | 194 |
| 6-9. Textile yarns and manufactures (excluding clothing) | 34,245 | 34,369 | 134,157 | 132,302 | 124 | 149 | 196 | 203 | 187 | 188 | 194 |
| 12. Iron and steel | 17,041 | 16,889 | 53,651 | 50,585 | 139 | 137 | 311 | 148 | 181 | 163 | 242 |
| 13. Non-ferrous base metals | 57,037 | 58,733 | 242,565 | 248,512 | 114 | 116 | 149 | 138 | 136 | 132 | 129 |
| 15. Machinery, other than electric | 61,782 | 42,656 | 251,648 | 178,345 | 151 | 173 | 214 | 254 | 238 | 241 | 228 |
| 16. Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances | 20,730 | 18,255 | 75,811 | 59,918 | 162 | 202 | 238 | 283 | 375 | 323 | 457 |
| 21. Clothing, footwear, travel goods and handbags | 17,669 | 22,819 | 74,162 | 96,519 | 244 | 360 | 543 | 633 | 720 | 574 | 681 |
| Other manufactured goods | 80,437 | 72,216 | 282,004 | 261,588 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| TOTAL, CLASS D | 381,607 | 361,581 | 1,466,774 | 1,390,836 | 132 | 150 | 201 | 196 | 202 | 192 | 210 |
| TOTAL, ALL CLASSES (including Class E. Miscellaneous) | 1,139,385 | 1,184,437 | 4,513,223 | 4,713,465 | 114 | 122 | 138 | 135 | 139 | 132 | 140 |

* Index numbers are not given for those divisions and classes in which trade is small or for which index numbers would not be significant. The values of such imports, both as declared and as estimated at the prices of the base year, are, however, included in computing index numbers for each class and for the total. From 1959, Total Values and Indices have been adjusted to include trade with the Channel Islands, but this adjustment has not been apportioned to the Classes and Divisions.

**Volume of U.K. Imports and Exports** (*Continued*)

TABLE 4

## Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom

| *Class and Division | Value as Declared | Estimated Value at 1954 Prices | Value as Declared | Estimated Value at 1954 Prices | Index numbers of Volume (1954 = 100) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fourth Quarter 1962 | Fourth Quarter 1962 | Year 1962 | Year 1962 | Year 1859 | Year 1959 | Year 1960 | Year 1961 | Year 1962 | Fourth Quarter 1961 | Fourth Quarter 1962 |
| CLASS A. – FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | | | | | | | |
| 7. Sugar and sugar preparations | 4,735 | 5,227 | 20,006 | 22,723 | 92 | 88 | 86 | 67 | 69 | 63 | 63 |
| 8. Coffee, cocoa and cocoa preparations, tea and spices | 3,338 | 3,959 | 11,532 | 13,861 | 88 | 81 | 75 | 75 | 88 | 82 | 100 |
| 10. Miscellaneous food preparations | 2,068 | 1,919 | 7,911 | 7,450 | 121 | 116 | 124 | 140 | 139 | 147 | 144 |
| 11. Beverages | 28,814 | 30,850 | 92,199 | 98,687 | 141 | 156 | 168 | 193 | 215 | 236 | 268 |
| 12. Tobacco and tobacco manufactures | 4,321 | 3,763 | 16,913 | 15,020 | 97 | 80 | 74 | 75 | 68 | 70 | 68 |
| Other foods, etc. | 19,076 | 17,719 | 65,413 | 60,397 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| TOTAL, CLASS A | 62,352 | 63,437 | 213,974 | 218,138 | 121 | 118 | 123 | 129 | 138 | 146 | 160 |
| CLASS B. – BASIC MATERIALS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Wool and other animal hair and tops | 15,975 | 20,412 | 61,380 | 78,336 | 126 | 143 | 136 | 144 | 124 | 139 | 129 |
| Other basic materials | 19,274 | 17,942 | 83,618 | 75,879 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| TOTAL, CLASS B | 35,249 | 38,354 | 144,998 | 154,215 | 122 | 145 | 132 | 145 | 152 | 149 | 152 |
| CLASS C. – MINERAL FUELS AND LUBRICANTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Coal, coke and briquettes | 8,315 | 7,461 | 31,172 | 29,232 | 37 | 32 | 44 | 45 | 43 | 48 | 44 |
| 2. Petroleum and petroleum products | 28,739 | 32,210 | 114,945 | 128,154 | 118 | 117 | 132 | 121 | 152 | 135 | 153 |
| TOTAL, CLASS C | 37,054 | 39,671 | 146,117 | 157,386 | 82 | 79 | 93 | 87 | 103 | 96 | 104 |
| CLASS D. – MANUFACTURED GOODS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Chemicals | 88,063 | 106,499 | 341,431 | 418,886 | 135 | 155 | 181 | 199 | 205 | 204 | 209 |
| 2. Leather, leather manufactures and dressed furs | 6,692 | 6,102 | 24,989 | 22,444 | 123 | 137 | 115 | 127 | 133 | 139 | 145 |
| 3. Rubber manufactures | 12,782 | 11,153 | 48,440 | 42,116 | 105 | 115 | 121 | 127 | 132 | 134 | 139 |
| 4. Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture) | 1,164 | 1,161 | 4,249 | 4,191 | 131 | 135 | 139 | 161 | 181 | 158 | 201 |
| 5. Paper, paper board and manufactures thereof | 11,309 | 10,770 | 42,438 | 40,520 | 106 | 108 | 115 | 114 | 121 | 114 | 129 |
| 6. Woollen and worsted yarns and woven fabrics | 19,809 | 19,474 | 80,381 | 78,809 | 95 | 106 | 104 | 96 | 95 | 92 | 93 |
| 7. Cotton yarns and woven fabrics | 11,467 | 11,005 | 46,462 | 43,753 | 62 | 57 | 54 | 46 | 39 | 43 | 39 |
| 8. Synthetic fibre yarns and woven fabrics | 10,317 | 9,515 | 39,070 | 35,309 | 70 | 69 | 70 | 73 | 88 | 81 | 95 |
| 9. Miscellaneous textile manufactures | 21,171 | 20,351 | 81,546 | 78,136 | 88 | 88 | 94 | 85 | 88 | 87 | 91 |
| 10. Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral manufactures | 16,798 | 14,645 | 69,177 | 61,022 | 102 | 102 | 106 | 107 | 104 | 108 | 100 |
| 11. Silver, platinum and jewellery | 4,505 | 4,319 | 22,827 | 21,740 | 111 | 119 | 133 | 146 | 158 | 139 | 126 |
| 12. Iron and steel | 50,900 | 49,031 | 200,413 | 193,372 | 117 | 132 | 144 | 148 | 142 | 147 | 144 |
| 13. Non-ferrous base metals | 27,671 | 26,254 | 110,417 | 102,167 | 183 | 191 | 159 | 168 | 183 | 186 | 188 |
| 14. Manufactures of metals | 41,788 | 32,191 | 156,796 | 123,172 | 87 | 88 | 91 | 87 | 84 | 89 | 87 |
| 15. Machinery other than electric | 208,817 | 148,010 | 839,900 | 602,246 | 111 | 115 | 129 | 144 | 147 | 143 | 144 |
| 16. Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances | 72,434 | 62,213 | 272,617 | 227,916 | 123 | 124 | 126 | 138 | 134 | 133 | 147 |
| 17. Railway vehicles | 6,114 | 3,870 | 20,055 | 13,899 | 89 | 61 | 34 | 24 | 31 | 20 | 35 |
| 18. Road vehicles and aircraft | 117,102 | 107,324 | 485,714 | 438,925 | 136 | 144 | 147 | 130 | 143 | 125 | 140 |
| 19. Ships and boats | 8,720 | 7,115 | 36,350 | 29,615 | 113 | 87 | 93 | 145 | 59 | 101 | 56 |
| 20. Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting, fixtures and fittings; buildings, prefabricated; furniture | 6,585 | 5,494 | 26,047 | 21,720 | 108 | 95 | 104 | 101 | 101 | 107 | 102 |
| 21. Clothing, footwear, travel goods and handbags | 13,300 | 11,405 | 47,562 | 43,585 | 99 | 113 | 101 | 93 | 97 | 98 | 102 |
| 22. Scientific instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks | 16,385 | 12,726 | 62,917 | 49,070 | 109 | 103 | 128 | 141 | 157 | 144 | 162 |
| 23. Miscellaneous manufactures articles | 33,631 | 26,678 | 122,889 | 100,385 | 133 | 127 | 146 | 144 | 148 | 147 | 158 |
| TOTAL, CLASS D | 807,522 | 707,305 | 3,182,687 | 2,792,998 | 113 | 117 | 124 | 127 | 129 | 126 | 130 |
| Metals (1) | 120,359 | 107,476 | 467,626 | 418,711 | 115 | 122 | 123 | 125 | 123 | 128 | 127 |
| Engineering products (2) | 429,572 | 341,258 | 1,717,553 | 1,361,671 | 119 | 121 | 128 | 133 | 134 | 128 | 135 |
| Metals and engineering products | 549,931 | 448,734 | 2,185,179 | 1,780,382 | 118 | 122 | 127 | 131 | 132 | 128 | 133 |
| Textiles (3) | 62,764 | 60,345 | 247,459 | 236,007 | 79 | 79 | 80 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 74 |
| Other manufactures | 194,827 | 198,226 | 750,049 | 776,609 | 121 | 131 | 145 | 152 | 157 | 156 | 160 |
| TOTAL, ALL CLASSES (including Class E) – Miscellaneous | 983,172 | 880,443 | 3,822,432 | 3,427,859 | 111 | 116 | 122 | 125 | 128 | 127 | 132 |

* Index numbers are not given for those divisions and classes in which trade is small or for which index numbers would not be significant. The values of such exports, both as declared and as estimated at the prices of the base year are, however, included in computing the index numbers for each class and for the total. From 1959, Total Values and Indices have been adjusted to include trade with the Channel Islands, but this adjustment has not been apportioned to the Classes and Divisions.

(1) Export List Divisions D12, 13 and 14; (2) Export List Divisions D15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 22; (3) Export List Divisions D6, 7, 8 and 9.

(*Continued on next page*)

**Volume of U.K. Imports and Exports** (*Continued*)

## Import and Export Prices

TABLE 5

1954=100

| | Imports | | | | | Exports | | | | | | * Terms of Trade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | (Class A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco | (Class B) Basic Materials | (Class C) Fuels | (Class D) Manufactured Goods | Total | Manufactured Goods (Class D) Total | † Metals | ‡ Engineering Products | § Textiles (excluding clothing) | Other | |
| 1953 | 101 | 97 | 103 | 108 | 105 | 101 | 101 | 105 | 100 | 99 | 101 | 100 |
| 1954 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1955 | 103 | 101 | 104 | 102 | 109 | 102 | 102 | 104 | 103 | 100 | 102 | 101 |
| 1956 | 105 | 101 | 106 | 110 | 110 | 106 | 106 | 112 | 107 | 99 | 104 | 99 |
| 1957 | 107 | 101 | 110 | 128 | 104 | 111 | 109 | 115 | 112 | 101 | 106 | 96 |
| 1958 | 99 | 97 | 96 | 112 | 101 | 110 | 111 | 118 | 115 | 101 | 105 | 90 |
| 1959 | 98 | 98 | 93 | 104 | 104 | 109 | 111 | 115 | 117 | 98 | 106 | 90 |
| 1960 | 99 | 97 | 96 | 98 | 107 | 111 | 114 | 118 | 120 | 102 | 106 | 89 |
| 1961 | 97 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 107 | 112 | 115 | 118 | 122 | 106 | 106 | 86 |
| 1962 | 96 | 95 | 90 | 95 | 105 | 113 | 117 | 119 | 124 | 106 | 106 | 85 |
| 1959 1st Quarter | 98 | 98 | 91 | 109 | 102 | 109 | 111 | 117 | 116 | 98 | 105 | 90 |
| 2nd Quarter | 97 | 96 | 91 | 104 | 104 | 109 | 111 | 116 | 116 | 97 | 105 | 89 |
| 3rd Quarter | 98 | 97 | 94 | 101 | 104 | 108 | 110 | 113 | 117 | 97 | 106 | 91 |
| 4th Quarter | 100 | 101 | 96 | 101 | 106 | 110 | 113 | 113 | 120 | 98 | 106 | 91 |
| 1960 1st Quarter | 100 | 98 | 98 | 100 | 107 | 111 | 113 | 114 | 121 | 99 | 106 | 90 |
| 2nd Quarter | 99 | 95 | 98 | 99 | 107 | 111 | 113 | 119 | 121 | 101 | 105 | 89 |
| 3rd Quarter | 98 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 108 | 111 | 114 | 119 | 120 | 103 | 105 | 88 |
| 4th Quarter | 99 | 99 | 94 | 96 | 107 | 111 | 114 | 118 | 120 | 104 | 107 | 89 |
| 1961 1st Quarter | 97 | 95 | 94 | 96 | 107 | 112 | 115 | 118 | 121 | 106 | 106 | 87 |
| 2nd Quarter | 98 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 108 | 112 | 115 | 117 | 121 | 107 | 106 | 88 |
| 3rd Quarter | 96 | 91 | 96 | 95 | 106 | 112 | 115 | 118 | 122 | 106 | 106 | 86 |
| 4th Quarter | 96 | 92 | 94 | 96 | 106 | 112 | 115 | 118 | 122 | 105 | 107 | 85 |
| 1962 1st Quarter | 96 | 94 | 92 | 96 | 105 | 113 | 116 | 120 | 123 | 106 | 107 | 85 |
| 2nd Quarter | 96 | 95 | 92 | 95 | 104 | 113 | 116 | 120 | 123 | 106 | 105 | 85 |
| 3rd Quarter | 95 | 95 | 89 | 95 | 104 | 113 | 116 | 119 | 124 | 106 | 106 | 84 |
| 4th Quarter | 96 | 97 | 88 | 95 | 105 | 114 | 118 | 119 | 126 | 106 | 108 | 84 |

* Import price index as a percentage of the export price index.
† Export list Divisions D 12, 13 and 14. ‡ Export list Divisions D 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 22. § Export list Divisions D 6, 7, 8 and 9.

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# Manufacturers' Direct Sales to the Public in 1961

TO SUPPLEMENT the results of the Census of Distribution and Other Services for 1961, a sample of businesses in manufacturing industry* were asked last year, as part of the Census of Production for 1961, for particulars of their sales direct to the public.

Sales by manufacturers direct to the public totalled £144m. in 1961, mail order sales accounting for 24 per cent. of this total, sales to employees for 11 per cent. and charges for work done for 9 per cent.; other direct sales, including sales by door-to-door salesmen, accounted for the balance of 56 per cent. Included in these sales were items as various as carpets, washing machines, brushes, books, soft drinks, and charges for small advertisements. Figures for the sales of individual products were not collected – the inquiries would have been much less simple had this information been required – but a broad analysis of direct sales according to the main activity of the reporting business units is shown in the accompanying table.

The 'business unit' used in the Census of Production for 1961 covered the whole of a business – a company or a group of companies – but excluded any subsidiary companies mainly operating overseas. Where, however, a firm was engaged in a number of distinct activities, which were carried on as separate businesses and in different industry groups, separate returns were required.

Direct sales to the public include sales by mail order and sales made through door-to-door salesmen or agents directly employed by manufacturers (even in the few cases where these sales were handled by a separate company) but sales through manufacturers' own shops or catering establishments are excluded. They do not include sales of bread, dairy products or ice cream through roundsmen directly employed by manufacturers; the sales through door-to-door deliverymen that are included relate to businesses not in scope of the Census of Distribution for 1961.

Businesses in Paper, printing and publishing reported direct sales totalling £42m., one element in which was charges for small advertisements. Food, drink and tobacco; Engineering and electrical goods; and Timber, furniture, etc., each reported direct sales of £18m. Businesses making Vehicles had direct sales of £10m.; Clothing and footwear £9m.; Textiles £7m.; and Metal goods £7m. Altogether businesses in these eight Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification accounted for nearly 90 per cent. of direct sales to the public by manufacturing industry. Only among manufacturers in Paper, printing and publishing and Timber, furniture, etc., did direct sales to public account on average for more than 2½ per cent. of all receipts. In total direct sales to the public amounted to little more than a half of one per cent. of all manufacturers' receipts.

Particulars of manufacturers' sales direct to the public were last collected for 1950 as part of the Census of Production for that year. Allowing for changes in the scope of the census between 1950 and 1961 it appears that direct sales to the public by manufacturing industry roughly doubled in value from about £70m. in 1950 to £144m. in 1961, which is a slightly higher rate of increase than consumers' total expenditure which increased by 84 per cent. during the same period.

*Manufacturing industry comprises Orders III to XVI of the revised (1958) Standard Industrial Classification.

### Census of Distribution for 1961

The first results of the Census of Distribution for 1961 were presented in the Journal last week. Copies of the article, which included a description of the method of taking the census and full notes and definitions of the terms used, are available on application to the Census Office, Board of Trade, Lime Grove, Eastcote, Ruislip, Middlesex.

Further articles on particular aspects of retail trading will appear in later issues of the Journal.

## Direct Sales to the Public by Manufacturing Industry, 1961

**Estimates for all firms in the United Kingdom**

| Standard Industrial Classification Order or Minimum list Heading | | Total receipts (a) | Sales direct to the public | | | | | Total sales direct to the public as percentage of total receipts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | By mail order | To own employees | Other sales of goods | Repair and other work done | Total | |
| | | £ million | £ million | £ million | £ million | £ million | £ million | % |
| Orders III-XVI | All manufacturing industries | 25,180·5 | 33·9 | 16·4 | 80·2 | 13·5 | 144·0 | 0·6 |
| Order III | Food, drink and tobacco | 4,671·8 | 0·3 | 3·6 | 13·9 | — | 17·8 | 0·4 |
| | *Of which:* | | | | | | | |
| *211-219, 229* | *Food* | *2,451·0* | *0·3* | *2·1* | *4·4* | — | *6·8* | *0·3* |
| *231, 239* | *Drink* | *1,127·2* | — | *0·7* | *9·5* | — | *10·3* | *0·9* |
| Order IV | Chemicals and allied industries | 2,767·6 | 0·3 | 0·4 | 3·0 | 0·1 | 3·8 | 0·1 |
| Order VI | Engineering and electrical goods | 4,571·3 | 2·5 | 1·9 | 7·0 | 6·7 | 18·1 | 0·4 |
| | *Of which:* | | | | | | | |
| *331-339, 341, 342, 349* | *Mechanical engineering* | *2,654·4* | *0·9* | *0·3* | *2·8* | *2·5* | *6·4* | *0·2* |
| *361-365, 369* | *Electrical engineering* | *1,682·3* | *1·6* | *1·4* | *2·0* | *4·1* | *9·1* | *0·5* |
| Order VIII | Vehicles | 2,300·4 | 0·1 | 5·2 | 2·4 | 2·0 | 9·7 | 0·4 |
| | *Of which:* | | | | | | | |
| *381* | *Motor vehicles* | *1,439·5* | *0·1* | *4·2* | *2·3* | *1·6* | *8·2* | *0·6* |
| Order IX | Metal goods not elsewhere specified | 1,428·1 | 0·3 | 0·2 | 5·5 | 0·7 | 6·7 | 0·5 |
| Order X | Textiles | 2,060·4 | 0·4 | 1·9 | 4·6 | 0·2 | 7·1 | 0·3 |
| Order XII | Clothing and footwear | 916·0 | 2·5 | 1·6 | 3·5 | 1·0 | 8·6 | 0·9 |
| | *Of which:* | | | | | | | |
| *441-446, 449* | *Clothing* | *683·7* | *2·3* | *1·3* | *2·1* | — | *5·7* | *0·8* |
| Order XIV | Timber, furniture, etc. | 649·0 | 9·4 | 0·7 | 7·0 | 1·1 | 18·1 | 2·8 |
| Order XV | Paper, printing and publishing | 1,527·3 | 13·5 | 0·2 | 28·0 | 1·0 | 42·6 | 2·8 |
| | *Of which:* | | | | | | | |
| *482, 483, 486, 489* | *Paper products, printing and publishing* | *1,106·4* | *12·5* | *0·1* | *27·7* | *1·0* | *41·3* | *3·7* |
| Orders V,VII, XI, XIII, XVI | Other | 4,288·3 | 4·6 | 0·8 | 5·5 | 0·7 | 11·6 | 0·3 |

(a) Value of goods sold and work done.

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## *Wholesale Prices*

# Further Rise in Materials Prices in January

Prices of basic materials continued to harden in January. A further rise, of 1 per cent. in the index for basic materials purchased by manufacturing industry raised it to nearly 4 per cent. above the low point reached last September. In the closing months of last year the increases were largest in the food sector, but in January the main increase was in the non-food sector, particularly in raw wool. Output prices, which had edged up throughout 1962, showed no signs of levelling off in January.

**Materials and Fuel used in Broad Sectors of Industry**

There was a further rise of about 1 per cent. in the index for the food sector; the price of raw sugar rose again and there were further increases in the prices of oils and maize.

The biggest increase in the non-food sectors, was registered by the textile industries, largely arising from the rise of 7 per cent. in

(*Text continued on next page*)

## 1. Materials Purchased by Broad Sectors of Industry — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

| 1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings | | 1962 | | | | 1962 | | | | | | | | 1963 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Jan. | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. |
| Order III to XVI | Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry. | 101·6 | 100·9 | 99·5 | 100·4* | 101·6 | 100·0 | 100·3 | 99·0 | 99·0 | 99·5 | 100·3* | 101·4* | 102·3* |
| | Basic materials | 97·1 | 96·3 | 94·7 | 95·7* | 97·0 | 95·5 | 95·7 | 94·2 | 94·1 | 94·7 | 95·6* | 96·8* | 97·8* |
| | Fuel | 136·5 | 135·9 | 136·4 | 136·9* | 136·5 | 135·2 | 136·2 | 136·4 | 136·6 | 136·6 | 137·2* | 137·2* | 137·2* |
| Orders IV to XVI | Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries. | 104·0 | 103·3 | 102·2 | 102·5* | 103·9 | 102·6 | 102·6 | 102·0 | 101·9 | 102·1 | 102·6* | 102·8* | 103·6* |
| | Basic materials other than fuel | 98·3 | 97·5 | 96·2 | 96·5* | 98·2 | 96·9 | 96·7 | 96·0 | 95·9 | 96·1 | 96·5* | 96·8* | 97·7* |
| 211 to 229 | Materials and fuel used in the food manufacturing industries. | 96·4 | 95·1 | 93·5 | 96·0* | 96·3 | 94·1 | 94·9 | 92·7 | 93·0 | 94·0 | 95·7* | 98·4* | 99·5* |
| 263 to 277 | Materials and fuel used in the chemicals and allied industries. | 106·0 | 104·8 | 104·3 | 104·3* | 106·3 | 104·2 | 104·1 | 104·4 | 104·3 | 103·9 | 104·3* | 104·6* | 104·6* |
| 331 to 349 (excluding 342) | Materials and fuel used in the mechanical engineering industries. | 129·6 | 130·3 | 130·2 | 130·5* | 129·0 | 130·1 | 130·2 | 130·2 | 130·1 | 130·4 | 103·5* | 130·5* | 130·6* |
| 361 | Materials and fuel used in the electrical machinery industry. | 119·5 | 120·2 | 120·1 | 120·3* | 119·0 | 120·1 | 120·2 | 120·1 | 120·1 | 120·2 | 120·4* | 120·4* | 120·5* |
| Order X | Materials and fuel used in the textile industries | 91·5 | 91·6 | 90·5 | 91·4* | 90·9 | 91·3 | 91·4 | 90·1 | 90·1 | 90·6 | 91·4* | 92·3* | 94·5* |
| Order XIV | Materials and fuel used in the timber industries | 109·6 | 109·0 | 109·1 | 108·9* | 109·9 | 109·1 | 109·1 | 109·0 | 109·1 | 109·0 | 108·8* | 108·9* | 108·9* |
| Order XV | Materials and fuel used in the paper industries | 107·4 | 106·9 | 104·8 | 104·3* | 107·5 | 106·9 | 104·9 | 104·7 | 104·9 | 103·6 | 104·6* | 104·8* | 105·3* |
| Order XVII | Construction materials | 119·8 | 120·5 | 120·6 | 120·8* | 119·6 | 120·5 | 120·6 | 120·6 | 120·6 | 120·8 | 120·8* | 120·9* | 120·9* |
| Part of Order XVII | House building materials | 119·6 | 120·1 | 120·4 | 120·6* | 119·5 | 120·2 | 120·3 | 120·4 | 120·4 | 120·6 | 120·5* | 120·6* | 120·6* |

* Provisional figure.

## 2. Output of Broad Sectors of Industry — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

| 1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings | | 1962 | | | | 1962 | | | | | | | | 1963 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Jan. | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. |
| Orders III to XVI | All manufactured products: Total sales | 117·5 | 117·6 | 118·3 | 118·8* | 117·2 | 117·8 | 118·0 | 118·2 | 118·5 | 118·7 | 118·7* | 118·9* | 119·0* |
| | Home market sales | 118·1 | 118·3 | 118·8 | 119·3* | 117·8 | 118·5 | 118·7 | 118·8 | 119·0 | 119·1 | 119·2* | 119·5* | 119·5* |
| Order IV to XVI | Products of manufacturing industries, other than food, drink and tobacco: Total sales | 118·9 | 119·0 | 119·6 | 120·2* | 118·7 | 119·1 | 119·3 | 119·6 | 120·0 | 120·1 | 120·2* | 120·2* | 120·2* |
| | Home market sales | 120·2 | 120·3 | 120·8 | 121·3* | 119·9 | 120·5 | 120·6 | 120·8 | 121·1 | 121·1 | 121·3* | 121·4* | 121·4* |
| 211 to 229 | Products of the food manufacturing industries: Home market sales | 110·2 | 110·6 | 111·5 | 112·3* | 109·6 | 110·9 | 111·5 | 111·2 | 111·7 | 111·8 | 112·0 | 113·1* | 113·3* |
| 263 to 277 | Chemicals and allied industries: Total sales | 103·1 | 102·7 | 102·4 | 102·2* | 102·8 | 102·4 | 102·1 | 102·4 | 102·7 | 102·4 | 102·0* | 102·1* | 102·1* |
| | Home market sales | 105·1 | 104·6 | 104·2 | 103·9* | 105·1 | 104·1 | 103·9 | 104·3 | 104·5 | 103·8 | 103·9* | 104·0* | 104·1* |
| 311 and 312 | Iron and steel industries: Total sales | 127·6 | 129·0 | 129·0 | 128·9* | 127·0 | 129·2 | 129·3 | 128·8 | 128·9 | 129·1 | 128·8 | 128·8* | 128·9* |
| | †Home market sales | 131·8 | 133·9 | 133·8 | 133·8 | 130·7 | 133·9 | 133·9 | 133·8 | 133·8 | 133·8 | 133·8 | 133·8 | 133·9* |
| Order X | Textile industries other than clothing: Total sales | 104·1 | 103·7 | 103·7 | 103·7* | 104·1 | 103·5 | 103·5 | 103·8 | 103·8 | 103·5 | 103·8 | 103·8* | 103·7* |
| | Home market sales | 102·7 | 102·5 | 102·4 | 102·5* | 102·8 | 102·5 | 102·5 | 102·4 | 102·4 | 102·3 | 102·5 | 102·6* | 102·4* |
| Order XII | Clothing and footwear: Home market sales | 109·9 | 110·6 | 110·6 | 110·6* | 109·7 | 110·7 | 110·6 | 110·6 | 110·6 | 110·6 | 110·6 | 110·5* | 110·5* |
| Order XIV | Timber industries: Home market sales | 112·2 | 112·0 | 112·0 | 112·1* | 112·0 | 112·1 | 112·0 | 111·9 | 112·1 | 112·1 | 112·1 | 112·1* | 112·1* |
| 481 to 483 | Paper industries: Home market sales | 111·1 | 111·1 | 111·0 | 111·1* | 111·1 | 111·1 | 110·9 | 111·0 | 111·1 | 111·1 | 111·1 | 111·0 | 111·3* |
| Order XVII | New construction‡ | 121 | 122 | 123 | 123* | | 122 | | | 123 | | | 123* | |

* Provisional figure. †The index for Blast Furnace and Iron and Steel Melting and Rolling: Home Market Sales (Minimum List Headings 40, 41 of the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification) has been discontinued. An equivalent index is published in Table (3) (a) of this article under the title 'Other steel goods (excluding tubes)'. ‡Index of building costs; figures relate to average for the quarter.

## Wholesale Prices (*Continued*)

raw wool prices.

The indices for materials and fuel used in the two engineering sectors moved up fractionally and a further small rise in woodpulp prices was largely responsible for the increase of 0.5 per cent. in the index for paper materials. The other sector indices were unchanged from the previous month.

### Output of Broad Sectors of Industry

There was another small rise in January in output prices of the food manufacturing industries. The provisional index for the non-food sector was unchanged. There were small increases in the average prices of the products of the chemicals and allied industries and of the iron and steel industries. The index for the paper industries moved up by 0.3 per cent. Prices of textile products fell and those of the other sectors were unchanged.

### Review of 1962.

Movements in prices during 1962 and comparison with earlier years are discussed in the article at pages 387 to 398.

## 3 (a). Commodities Produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

Commodities are listed by industries (as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958) whose principal products they are. The Standard Industrial Classification references appear in the accompanying article on wholesale price indices 1962.

(monthly averages)

| | 1962 | | | | 1963 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | July | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. |
| Coal† | 151·1 | 150·8 | 155·7 | 155·7* | 155·7* |
| Slates | 141·1 | 150·7 | 150·7 | 150·7 | 150·7 |
| Salt | 113·6 | 114·0 | 114·3 | 114·3 | 114·3* |
| Flour | 113·0 | 113·0 | 110·9 | 110·9 | 110·9* |
| Sugar, refined | 110·4 | 112·6 | 119·4 | 129·0 | 132·3* |
| Chocolate and sugar confectionery | 101·9 | 105·5 | 105·8 | 105·8 | 105·9* |
| Beer | 101·1 | 102·5 | 102·9 | 102·9* | 102·9* |
| Tobacco and cigarettes | 126·8 | 126·8 | 126·8 | 126·8 | 126·8 |
| Hard coke | 163·8 | 164·0 | 164·0 | 164·0 | 164·0 |
| Motor spirit, standard grade (including duty) | 109·4 | 109·4 | 109·4 | 109·4 | 109·4 |
| Medium fuel oil (950 secs.) | 140·8 | 139·9 | 139·9 | 139·9 | 139·9 |
| Lubricating oils and greases | 123·0 | 126·6 | 126·6 | 126·6 | 126·6* |
| General chemicals | 102·9 | 101·6 | 100·5 | 100·5* | 100·1* |
| Pharmaceutical chemicals | 75·6 | 69·0 | 68·4 | 68·3* | 68·3* |
| Pharmaceutical preparations | 99·1 | 98·3 | 98·2 | 98·2 | 98·0* |
| Toilet preparations | 121·0 | 124·7 | 125·8 | 125·8* | 128·3* |
| Paint for building and decorating | 112·9 | 112·9 | 112·8 | 112·8 | 112·8* |
| Soap | 133·4 | 134·1 | 134·7 | 134·8 | 134·8* |
| Soapless detergents | 98·4 | 98·3 | 100·5 | 100·8 | 100·8* |
| Synthetic resins and plastic materials | 78·3 | 78·0 | 78·0 | 77·9 | 77·9* |
| Steel sheets | 126·8 | 133·9 | 133·7 | 133·7 | 133·7 |
| Tinplate | 115·4 | 120·8 | §120·3 | §120·3 | 120·3 |
| Other steel goods (excluding tubes) | 131·2 | 133·4 | 133·3 | 133·3 | 133·5* |
| Steel tubes | 134·2 | 138·8 | 138·7 | 138·7 | 138·7 |
| Iron castings | 140·4 | 142·2 | 143·1 | 143·3 | 143·3* |
| Aluminium and aluminium alloy products: | | | | | |
| Extruded and drawn | 132·3 | 132·3 | 132·3 | 132·3 | 132·3 |
| Rolled | 131·9 | 122·8 | 122·8 | 122·8 | 122·8 |
| Castings | 128·8 | 127·0 | 128·3 | 128·3 | 128·3 |
| Forgings | 128·7 | 128·7 | 128·7 | 128·7 | 128·7 |
| Brass, ingot 65-35, B.S. 1400: B3, delivered | 102·8 | 98·7 | 95·3 | 95·3 | 95·3 |
| Photographic paper and films, etc. | 117·8 | 117·8 | 120·4 | 120·4 | 120·4* |
| Spectacles, etc. | 115·6 | 120·9 | 121·5 | 121·5 | 121·5* |
| Dental goods | 126·1 | 126·0 | 129·1 | 129·1 | 129·1* |
| Gramophone records | 115·7 | 117·2 | 118·5 | 119·9 | 119·9* |
| Domestic electrical appliances | 101·6 | 102·1 | 100·5 | 100·5* | 100·5* |
| Perambulators, etc. | 119·2 | 120·6 | 120·6 | 120·6 | 120·6* |
| Tools and implements | 134·8 | 135·9 | 137·7 | 137·9 | 137·9 |

| | 1962 | | | | 1963 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | July | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. |
| Cutlery | 127·8 | 128·0 | 128·4 | 128·4 | 128·8* |
| Cutlery (other than razors and razor blades) | 123·9 | 120·6 | 121·6 | 121·6 | 123·0 |
| Spoons and forks | 133·2 | 134·1 | 137·2 | 137·2 | 139·5 |
| Galvanized cisterns, tanks and cylinders | 139·0 | 145·0 | 145·0 | 145·0 | 145·0 |
| Domestic hollow-ware | 138·3 | 138·7 | 138·1 | 137·9 | 138·0 |
| Domestic gas appliances | 108·3 | 108·2 | 110·8 | 110·8 | 110·8 |
| Cotton yarn | 92·5 | 90·0 | 89·0 | 89·1 | 88·9 |
| Spun rayon yarn | 93·9 | 91·8 | 91·3 | 91·7* | 91·3* |
| Irish linen yarns (wetspun) | 101·1 | 101·1 | 104·4 | 105·2 | 106·1 |
| Cotton cloth | 100·2 | 95·8 | 95·5 | 95·6* | 95·5* |
| Linen | 103·8 | 103·9 | 108·2 | 108·7* | 108·7* |
| Rayon and acetate fabric | 114·5 | 112·7 | 111·6 | 111·6* | 111·5* |
| Wool tops | 76·2 | 78·7 | 78·7 | 79·5 | 82·9 |
| Worsted yarns | 87·8 | 89·5 | 89·1 | 90·2 | 93·2 |
| Harris tweed | 93·7 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |
| Serge cloth | 90·1 | 89·9 | 91·2 | 91·9 | 91·9* |
| Jute yarn | 116·5 | 107·4 | 107·7 | 107·7 | 107·7 |
| Jute piece-goods | 111·9 | 108·4 | 108·7 | 108·7 | 108·7 |
| Rope, twine and net | 111·2 | 111·7 | 111·7 | 111·9 | 112·4* |
| Hosiery and other knitted goods | 95·6 | 95·4 | 95·0 | 95·0* | 94·7* |
| Carpets and rugs | 113·8 | 118·9 | 119·1 | 119·1 | 119·1* |
| Canvas goods and sacks | 109·5 | 111·0 | 112·3 | 110·0 | 107·9* |
| Leather for footwear | 106·0 | 104·9 | 105·4 | 106·0* | 105·9* |
| Travel goods | 117·2 | 117·6 | 118·1 | 118·1 | 118·1* |
| Made-up clothing | 109·0 | 109·7 | 109·7 | 109·5* | 109·2* |
| Weatherproof outerwear | 101·9 | 101·8 | 102·0 | 102·0 | 102·1* |
| Men's and boys' tailored outerwear | 110·9 | 111·3 | 111·3 | 111·2* | 111·3* |
| Women's and girls' tailored outerwear | 105·5 | 107·8 | 108·0 | 107·0 | 107·0* |
| Women's and girls' light outerwear | 107·3 | 107·8 | 107·9 | 107·9* | 108·2* |
| Footwear (excluding rubber) | 111·4 | 112·3 | 112·2 | 112·2 | 112·1* |
| Refractory goods, including bricks | 136·7 | 139·3 | 144·6 | 144·6 | 144·6 |
| Non-refractory goods, including bricks | 121·8 | 123·0 | 123·1 | 123·1* | 123·1* |
| Building bricks, common, other than fletton, *ex works.* | 124·1 | 124·1 | 124·7 | 124·7* | 124·8* |
| Building bricks, fletton, common, *delivered.* | 115·8 | 115·8 | 115·8 | 115·8 | 115·8 |
| Electrical porcelain | 122·5 | 123·5 | 123·8 | 123·8 | 123·8 |
| Domestic china and earthenware | 128·4 | 135·5 | 135·5 | 135·5 | 135·5 |
| Glass (other than containers) | 127·2 | 128·6 | 128·6 | 128·6* | 128·6* |
| Glass containers | 122·3 | 122·3 | 122·3 | 122·3* | 122·3* |

† This index is based on prices ruling on the last day of the month.
* Provisional figure.
§ Revised figure.

(*Continued on next page*)

**Wholesale Prices** *(Continued)*

## 3 (a). *(Continued).* Commodities Produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

| | 1962 | | | | 1963 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | July | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. |
| Cement, delivered | 120·0 | 120·0 | 120·0 | 120·0 | 120·0 |
| Abrasive paper and cloth | 123·4 | 123·4 | 123·4 | 125·2 | 125·2 |
| Cast stone and cast concrete products | 108·9 | 109·0 | 109·0 | 109·0* | 109·0* |
| Home grown hardwood | 98·3 | 97·5 | 97·4 | 97·4* | 97·3* |
| Domestic furniture | 115·5 | 116·7 | 116·4 | 116·4 | 116·4* |
| Bedding, etc. | 107·9 | 109·2 | 109·2 | 109·1 | 109·1* |
| Wooden boxes, packing cases, crates, etc. | 114·1 | 114·0 | 115·2 | 115·2 | 115·2 |
| Paper and board | 109·6 | 109·5 | 109·7 | 109·6* | 109·6* |
| Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases. | 109·5 | 109·5 | 109·5 | 109·5 | 110·2* |
| Wallpaper | 131·2 | 131·2 | 131·2 | 131·2 | 131·2 |
| Paper bags | 112·2 | 112·2 | 112·2 | 112·2 | 112·2 |
| Manufactured stationery | 118·1 | 118·1 | 118·2 | 118·4 | 118·6* |

| | 1962 | | | | 1963 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | July | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. |
| Other manufactures of paper and board | 104·4 | 102·1 | 102·1 | 102·0 | 102·1* |
| Rubber tyres and tubes | 121·1 | 120·2 | 120·2 | 121·8 | 122·6 |
| Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes) | 118·9 | 115·3 | 115·1 | 115·1 | 115·7* |
| Rubber footwear | 126·5 | 125·9 | 125·9 | 125·9 | 125·9 |
| Linoleum and felt base | 132·2 | 126·5 | 126·5 | 126·5 | 126·5 |
| Brushes and brooms | 126·8 | 131·7 | 131·7 | 131·7 | 132·4 |
| Toys and games | 114·7 | 116·6 | 116·6 | 116·6 | 117·8* |
| Sports equipment | 128·5 | 129·1 | 131·0 | 131·9 | 131·9* |
| Pens and pencils | 112·7 | 112·8 | 113·3 | 113·3 | 113·3* |
| Other stationers' goods | 125·5 | 125·5 | 126·9 | 126·9 | 126·9 |
| Plastic mouldings | 102·1 | 102·1 | 101·5 | 101·6* | 103·4* |

* Provisional figure.

## 3 (b). Commodities Wholly or Partly Imported into the U.K. — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

| | 1962 | | | | 1963 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | July | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. |
| Hides and skins | 100·0 | 94·4 | 90·0 | 87·9 | 87·1* |
| Imported | 107·8 | 100·7 | 96·5 | 93·9 | 95·1* |
| Native | 88·2 | 85·0 | 80·3 | 78·9 | 75·5 |
| Non-ferrous metals: | | | | | |
| Aluminium, virgin ingot, delivered | 119·2 | 115·4 | 115·4 | 115·4 | 115·4 |
| Copper, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse | 92·7 | 94·2 | 94·2 | 94·2 | 94·2 |
| Lead, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse | 61·3 | 55·8 | 56·3 | 57·5 | 56·2 |
| Nickel, refined, delivered | 135·6 | 131·9 | 131·9 | 131·9 | 131·9 |
| Tin, ingot, min. 99·75 per cent., settlement price | 131·5 | 119·9 | 121·3 | 119·3 | 118·3 |
| Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse | 89·7 | 84·5 | 87·4 | 85·6 | 86·3 |
| Oils, resins and gums: | | | | | |
| Linseed oil, crude, naked, ex-works | 147·0 | 132·9 | 116·0 | 112·7 | 110·4 |
| Palm oil, c.i.f., in bulk | 99·6 | 92·0 | 88·7 | 90·7 | 92·6 |
| Whale oil, acid, soft, naked, ex-works | 69·1 | 72·1 | 60·5 | 60·1 | 56·4 |
| Pyrites, c.i.f., United Kingdom ports | 62·8 | 58·7 | 57·4 | 58·0 | 59·4 |
| Rubber, No. 1 R.S.S. one month future | 118·2 | 111·4 | 117·0 | 117·7 | 116·8 |
| Sulphur, crude (for acid making), c.i.f. | 74·8 | 74·1 | 74·1 | 74·1 | 67·8 |

| | 1962 | | | | 1963 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | July | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. |
| Textiles: | | | | | |
| Coir yarn, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports | 158·7 | 156·7 | 157·2 | 156·2 | 156·0 |
| Cotton, raw | 74·7 | 72·8 | 72·3 | 72·3 | 72·2 |
| Jute, raw, 'Mill Lightnings', c.i.f. Dundee | 138·0 | 112·0 | 119·5 | 129·6 | 134·8* |
| Jute, raw, 'Mill Hearts', c.i.f. Dundee | 117·5 | 112·9 | 114·3 | 115·6 | 116·0* |
| Silk, raw, delivered mill | 100·9 | 126·6 | 141·5 | 152·1 | 157·2 |
| Sisal, East Africa No. 1 Grade, c.i.f. London | 105·6 | 115·5 | 131·5 | 143·5 | 150·1 |
| Wool, raw | 73·5 | 77·7 | 76·5 | 78·0* | 83·6* |
| Crossbred, medium and coarse, c.i.f. U.K. | 84·1 | 83·6 | 85·4 | 86·7 | 92·9 |
| Crossbred, fine, c.i.f. U.K. | 74·3 | 78·7 | 76·7 | 78·7 | 86·2 |
| Merino, c.i.f. U.K. | 67·3 | 74·0 | 72·0 | 73·6 | 79·8 |
| Timber: | | | | | |
| Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf) | 111·2 | 109·6 | 109·0 | 109·5* | 109·6* |
| Imported plywood (delivered to consumers) | 100·0 | 97·8 | 97·9 | 98·3 | 98·3* |
| Imported softwood (delivered to consumers) | 104·1 | 103·8 | 103·6 | 103·5 | 103·6 |
| Woodpulp, imported | 97·0 | 93·2 | 92·7 | 92·9 | 93·6 |

* Provisional figure.

**Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, Board of Trade, Room 202, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Telephone inquiries should be made to City 5757, Ext. 7299 or 7250.**


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***Wholesale Price Indices***

# Output Prices Continue to Rise in 1962

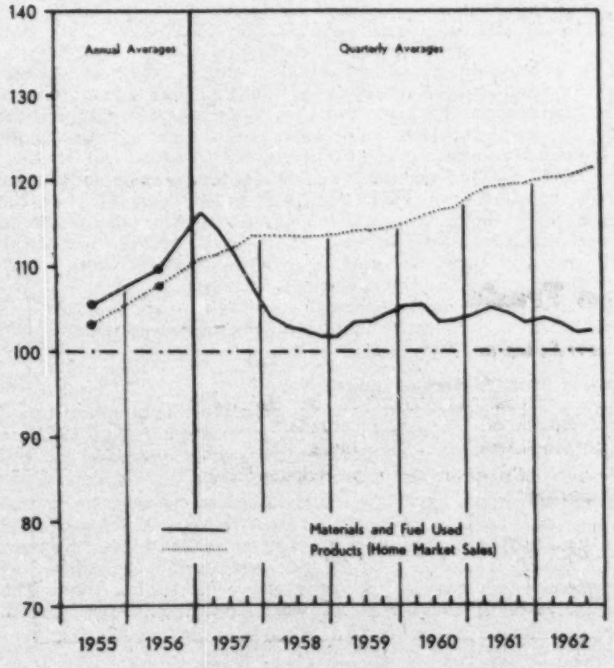
MANUFACTURERS' output prices continued to increase throughout 1962. By December of last year the index was 119.5 compared with 117.5 at the end of 1961. This rise however, of 1.7 per cent. was only about half the increase recorded in 1961. The rise in the non-food sector of about 1.5 per cent. (see Chart 1), was much less than the 4.6 per cent. increase of the food manufacturing industries.

Prices of materials and fuel purchased by manufacturers have shown little change for the past five years. During the course of 1962 the index increased slightly in the early months, tended to weaken in the second and third quarters, but in the last three months of the year moved up again, under the influence of firmer prices for many commodities. In December it was about 1 per cent. higher than a year earlier. Although this general trend during 1962 was applicable to both the food and non-food sectors, the movements for the non-food sector were less pronounced, and by the end of the year the index was still 0.5 per cent. lower than in December 1961.

A comparison of the trends in materials and output prices over the three years, fourth quarter 1959 to fourth quarter 1962, shows that prices of manufactured goods have increased, on average, by nearly 7 per cent., while average prices of materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry have fallen slightly. But, as pointed out in previous articles, many factors, such as labour costs, overheads, the level of production and productivity also play an important part, in addition to the cost of materials, in determining the prices of manufactured products. The relationships are complex and the time taken for changes in the factors to work through to output prices is difficult to estimate. Basic materials, which are mainly imported and exclude processed materials and components purchased within the sector, probably account for about a third of the selling value of the final product of all manufacturing industry, and these prices fell a little over the period. The main single item in the rest of the selling value of these products is the wage bill, and between October 1959 and October 1962 hourly earnings for all operatives in manufacturing industries increased on average by about 15 per cent. Output per man hour between the fourth quarter of 1959 and the fourth quarter of 1962 is estimated to have risen by no more than about 7 per cent.; direct labour costs were therefore about 7 per cent. higher at the end of 1962 than at the end of 1959.

NON-FOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

CHART 1 1954 = 100




**Basic Materials and Fuel**

The moderate hardening of commodity prices in the final quarter of last year raised the index for basic materials and fuel some 1 per cent. higher than at the end of 1961. For the food manufacturing industries the index was 4.9 per cent. up on a year earlier, but in the non-food sector, despite some firming of prices, it was still slightly lower than a year earlier. Fuel prices increased by rather more than prices of basic materials.

## Materials and Fuel Prices

**Table A (i): Purchases by Broad Sectors of Industry**

| Sector | Index Numbers 1954 = 100 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | December 1961 | December 1962 | Percentagee Change |
| All manufacturing industry | 100·3 | 101·5* | +1·2 |
| Food-manufacturing | 94·1 | 98·7* | +4·9 |
| Non-food manufacturing: | 103·3 | 102·8 | −0·5 |
| Chemicals and allied | 105·9 | 104·5* | −1·3 |
| Mechanical engineering | 128·9 | 130·5* | +1·2 |
| Electrical machinery | 119·0 | 120·3* | +1·1 |
| Textiles | 90·9 | 92·3* | +1·5 |
| Timber | 110·9 | 108·9* | −1·8 |
| Paper | 107·7 | 104·7* | −2·8 |
| Construction | 119·4 | 120·8* | +1·2 |
| Housebuilding | 119·1 | 120·6* | +1·3 |

**Table A (ii): Commodities Represented in the Index for All Manufacturing Industry.**

| Commodity | Percentage change December 1961 to December 1962 | | Effect on price index of basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ores and metals: | | | | |
| Ferrous | +0·2 | | +0·0 | |
| Non-ferrous | | −2·1 | | −0·2 |
| Crude petroleum, etc. | | −0·9 | | −0·1 |
| Other mineral products | +0·1 | | +0·0 | |
| Raw wool | +5·8 | | +0·4 | |
| Other textile materials | +2·1 | | +0·1 | |
| Timber | | −2·1 | | −0·1 |
| Paper-making materials | | −4·4 | | −0·2 |
| Oil-seeds, etc. | | −8·4 | | −0·4 |
| Hides and skins | | −10·4 | | −0·1 |
| Raw rubber | +2·5 | | +0·0 | |
| Foodstuffs and tobacco | +5·0 | | +1·5 | |
| Fuel | +2·4 | | +0·3 | |
| Other materials | +2·9 | | +0·0 | |
| Total – Materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry | +1·2 | | +1·2 | |

Price changes for individual commodities included increases for raw wool and rubber of 5.8 per cent. and 2.5 per cent. respectively, a fall in timber prices of some 2 per cent. and falls of 8 per cent. in the average prices of oilseeds and 10 per cent. in those of hides and skins. Year by year changes in the price index for basic materials and fuel are compared in Table 1, and trends during 1962 in the index and in some of the various groups of commodities incorporated in it are shown in Table A.

**Materials and fuel used in the broad sectors of industry**

In examining the trends of materials and fuel prices for sectors of industry it is useful to bear in mind the different groups of goods covered by the index numbers. As explained in the notes at the end of this article, the index numbers relate to purchases only from outside the sector of industry concerned and exclude all purchases within the particular sector (technically they are known as 'net

(*Continued on next page*)

## *Wholesale Price Indices, 1962* (*Continued*)

sector' index numbers). Thus the price index considered above for purchases of basic materials and fuel by the whole of manufacturing industry measures changes in prices only of commodities and fuel purchased from outside the manufacturing sector. This means that this index is based upon price movements of mostly imported materials, plus some indigenous crude materials, but excludes price changes for products like iron and steel and textile yarns which are bought for further processing by one industry from another within the manufacturing sector. The sector prices indices for individual industries, however, include representative price of many semis or intermediate products of the manufacturing sector. The prices of these intermediate products reflect higher costs of home production in addition to the cost of basic materials. This is the principal reason why, despite the slight fall in 1962 in the index of basic materials for the non-food sector of manufacturing industry as a whole, the index for most individual industries showed some increase – see Table A (i).

The index for materials and fuel purchased by the food manufacturing industries remained steady in the first four months of the year, before declining under seasonal influences to a low point in August. It then rose strongly and at the end of the year was some 5 per cent. above that of a year earlier. For 1962 as a whole, prices were some 2 per cent. higher than in 1961. Imported materials were generally about 4 per cent. dearer than in 1961, with sugar prices in December rising to a level untouched since the post-Suez period; the abolition of revenue duties in the Budget was a relatively small influence compared with the rise in the world price. Because of a hard winter and late spring, prices for materials derived from home agriculture remained unusually firm until June, but a bumper harvest later caused home-grown wheat prices, which in April had stood higher than for four years, to fall in the autumn to the lowest level recorded for them in the present index (i.e. since 1954); bacon-factory pig prices were also the lowest yet recorded in the index.

The price indices of materials used in construction and new house building rose by about 1 per cent. in the first half of the year, but there was little change in the second half of the year. On average, both indices were nearly 2 per cent. higher in 1962 than a year earlier.

The index of materials and fuel purchased by the textile industries, which finished 1962 some 1 per cent. up on a year earlier, once again followed very closely the price movements of raw wool during the year, rising in February to April, and subsequently weakening until moving up again in the last three months of the year. The price of raw cotton weakened a little during the year. Jute prices, which had fallen further in the first half of the year, regained some ground in later months. For the year as a whole, prices of materials and fuel purchased by the textile industries were 1.7 per cent. less than in 1961.

In the mechanical engineering and electrical machinery industries prices of materials and fuels were also slightly higher at the end of 1962 than a year earlier. Most of this increase occurred in the first quarter of the year when prices of iron and steel semi-manufactures were raised. Of the major items in the indices, prices of non-ferrous metals (other than copper) fell, but those of fuel and rubber rose.

The index of prices of materials and fuel used in the chemicals and allied industries declined by nearly 2 per cent. between January and June, but there was little change in the second half of the year, and in December it was 1.3 per cent. less than a year earlier.

There were slightly larger falls, end year to end year, in the prices of materials and fuel used in the timber industries and in the paper industries. Most of the fall in the index for the timber industries took place in the early part of the year and was due to the decline in prices of both hardwood and softwood. The index for the paper industries followed broadly the movements in the price of woodpulp, which declined throughout most of the year, although staging a partial recovery in the last two months; for 1962 as a whole, the index was more than 2 per cent. lower on average than in 1961.

### Output Indices – All Manufactured Products

The price index for total sales by the manufacturing sector rose gradually during 1962 to 118.9 in December compared with 117.0 a year earlier (see Table 2); for the year as a whole these prices were on average 2 per cent. higher than in 1961. This sector index relates to prices of products sold by manufacturing industry to purchasers outside the manufacturing sector; it thus includes exports but excludes intermediate products sold from one industry to another for further processing or assembly.

Prices relating to home market sales moved much the same as those of total sales; they increased gradually during 1962 (Chart 2) and were 1.7 per cent. higher at the end of 1962 than a year earlier.

## Output Prices

**Table B (i): Output of Broad Sectors of Industry**

| Sector | Index Numbers 1954 = 100 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | December 1961 | December 1962 | Percentage Change |
| All manufactured products – Home market sales | 117·5 | 119·5* | +1·7 |
| Food manufacturing | 108·3 | 113·3* | +4·6 |
| Non-food manufacturing: | 119·7 | 121·3* | +1·3 |
| Chemicals and allied industries | 105·0 | 104·1* | −0·9 |
| Iron and steel | 130·7 | 133·8 | +2·4 |
| Textile industries other than clothing | 103·0 | 102·6* | −0·4 |
| Clothing and footwear | 109·6 | 110·5* | +0·8 |
| Timber | 111·1 | 112·2* | +1·0 |
| Paper | 110·9 | 111·0* | +0·1 |
| New construction | 120 | 123* | +2·5 |

**Table B (ii): Analysis of Index of All Manufactured Products by Industry of Origin.**

| Industry Group | Percentage change | Effect on price index of all manufactured products |
|---|---|---|
| Food, drink and tobacco (III) | +2·6 | +1·0 |
| Chemicals and allied industries (IV) | +0·5 | +0·0 |
| Metal manufactures (V) | +1·8 | +0·0 |
| Engineering and allied industries (VI to IX) | +1·3 | +0·4 |
| Textiles (X) | −0·3 | −0·0 |
| Clothing and footwear (XII) | +0·8 | +0·1 |
| Timber, furniture, etc. (XIV) | +1·5 | +0·1 |
| Paper, printing and publishing (XV) | +4·3 | +0·3 |
| Other manufactures (XI, XIII and XVI) | +1·2 | +0·1 |
| Total all manufactured products – Home market sales | +1·7 | +2·0 |

Table B shows the percentage change in prices of the broad sectors of industry and also the contributions of the various industry groups to the increase in the price index of home market sales of the whole manufacturing sector. The latter contributions exclude goods sold between one sector of manufacturing industry and another, (apart from sales of capital goods by the engineering industries), whereas the former include these inter-sector sales. Half of the increase in the index for total manufacturing was attributable to the rise of 2.6 per cent. in the average prices of the food, drink and tobacco industries. Prices of the products of the non-food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries increased by about 1.4 per cent. during the year, about the same increase, as for the year as a whole. Each of the industry groups, other than textiles, contributed to this rise in price.

### Output of Broad Sectors of Industry

Year by year changes in the average prices for the output of broad sectors of manufacturing industries for the period 1957 to 1962 are shown in Table 2. Changes between the end of 1962 and the end of 1961 in the prices of home market sales are shown in Table B (i).

The index for products of the food manufacturing industries, which stood at 108.3 in December 1961, rose through last year to 113.3 by December. This represents a 4.6 per cent. increase over the year, compared with an increase of 1.1 per cent. during 1961; for 1962 as a whole, prices were 3.7 per cent. above the 1961 average. The main increases in average prices were for refined sugar, bread,

## *Wholesale Price Indices, 1962* (*Continued*)

ice cream and chocolate and sugar confectionery. Prices for home-cured bacon and home-milled flour were lower.

The price index of home market sales of the products of the chemicals and allied industries edged downwards after the early months of last year, and by December it was about 1 per cent. lower than a year earlier. General and pharmaceutical chemicals, pharmaceutical preparations and synthetic resins and plastic materials were all lower than at the end of 1961. There were however increases in the prices of some other items, such as lubricating oils and greases, toilet preparations and detergents.

The only other sector of manufacturing industry to show a fall during 1962 in the average prices of its products sold on the home market was that of the textile industries other than clothing. These had fallen a little in the first quarter of last year, and, with subsequent changes no more than marginal, the index ended 1962 slightly lower than at December 1961. There were decreases in the prices of cotton yarn, cotton cloth, rayon and acetate fabric, and jute piece goods, but prices of serge cloth and carpets were higher at the end of last year than a year earlier. The price index for clothing and footwear rose by nearly 1 per cent. in the first half of last year and was then unchanged for the remainder of the year. For the years as a whole, prices were on average 1.4 per cent. higher than in 1961, the major items of made-up clothing and footwear contributing to this rise.

Increases in the prices of iron and steel products were announced by the Iron and Steel Board at the end of February last year, and this had the effect of raising the index by more than 2 per cent. Apart from a marginal change in August, there was no further change in the index, and prices on average were 2.8 per cent. higher last year than in 1961. The index of prices for the products of the paper industries was virtually unchanged throughout 1962. That for the timber industries was up by 1 per cent. on the end 1961 level, a rise which had taken place in the first quarter of the year. Higher prices for domestic furniture and bedding etc. were largely responsible for the rise in the index. New construction costs increased steadily throughout last year to a level 2.5 per cent. above that at the end of the previous year; the increase for the year was about 3.4 per cent., the same proportionate rise as in 1961.

**Manufactured Products**

Table C lists a representative selection of commodities and commodity groups which have increased, decreased or remained unchanged in price during 1962. Of the items included in this list, 67 per cent. increased in price, 10 per cent. were unchanged and 23 per cent. decreased. Over 40 per cent. of the items changed by less than 2 per cent.

Of the items which increased in price just under half moved up by less than 2 per cent., 38 per cent. of them increased by between 2 and 5 per cent., and the remainder by more than 5 per cent.; only 1 item increased by more than 10 per cent. Of those items which fell in price, half declined by less than 2 per cent., 29 per cent. fell by more than 2 per cent. but less than 5 per cent., and the remainder fell by more than 5 per cent. but less than 10 per cent.

### Wholesale Price Index Movements Between December 1961 and December 1962

**Table C: (Representative Commodities and Commodity Groups)**

(i) Indices which have risen:

Abrasive paper and cloth.
Agricultural machinery.
Batteries and accumulators.
Bedding, etc.
Beer.
Brushes and brooms.
Canvas goods and sacks.
Caravans.
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases.
Carpets and rugs.
Cast stone and concrete products.
Chocolate and sugar confectionery.
Clocks and watches.
Coal.
Commercial vehicles.
Contractors' plant.
Cutlery.
Domestic china and earthenware.
Domestic furniture.
Domestic gas appliances.
Electrical and electronic testing equipment.
Electrical equipment for motor cycles.
Electrical machinery.
Electrical porcelain.
Footwear (excluding rubber).
Galvanized cisterns, tanks and cylinders.
Glass, other than containers.
Gramophone records.
Hard coke.
Harris tweed.
Industrial boilers and engines.
Industrial trucks.
Insulated electric wires and cables.
Irish linen yarns.
Iron castings.
Lamps and tubes.
Linen.
Lubricating oils and greases.
Made-up clothing.
Manufactured stationery.
Manufacturing and processing machinery.
Measuring instruments.
Mechanical handling equipment.
Motor cycles.
Motor vehicle parts and accessories.
Non-refractory goods, including bricks.
Optical instruments.
Other machinery.
Other stationers' goods.
Other steel goods (excluding tubes).
Passenger cars.
Passenger service vehicles.
Pedal cycles.
Perambulators.
Railway rolling stock.
Refractory goods, including bricks.
Rope, twine and net.
Rubber tyres and tubes.
Salt.
Sensitized products.
Serge cloth.
Slates.
Soap.
Soapless detergents.
Sound reproducing apparatus.
Spectacles.
Spoons and forks.
Sports equipment.
Stationary I.C. and steam reciprocating engines.
Steel sheets.
Steel tubes.
Sugar.
Surgical and dental goods.
Tinplate.
Toilet preparations.
Tools and implements.
Toys and games.
Tractors.
Travel goods.
Vehicle I.C. engines.
Wooden boxes, packing cases, crates, etc.
Worsted yarns.
Wool tops.

(ii) Indices which are unchanged:

Aluminium, extruded and drawn.
Aluminium forgings.
Cement.
Glass containers.
Motor spirit.
Paint for building and decorating.
Paper and board.
Paper bags.
Tobacco and cigarettes.
Wallpaper.

(iii) Indices which have fallen:

Aluminium castings.
Brass ingot.
Cameras, projectors, etc.
Cotton cloth.
Cotton yarn.
Domestic electrical appliances.
Domestic hollow-ware.
Flour.
General chemicals.
Home-grown hardwood.
Hosiery and other knitted goods.
Jute piece-goods.
Jute yarn.
Leather for footwear.
Linoleum and felt base.
Medium fuel oil (950 secs.).
Miscellaneous manufactures of paper and board.
Pens and pencils.
Pharmaceutical chemicals.
Pharmaceutical preparations.
Plastic mouldings.
Rayon and acetate fabric.
Rolled aluminium.
Rubber footwear.
Rubber goods other than tyres and tubes.
Spun rayon yarn.
Synthetic resins and plastic materials.
Telephone switchboard installations.

(*Continued on page* 392)

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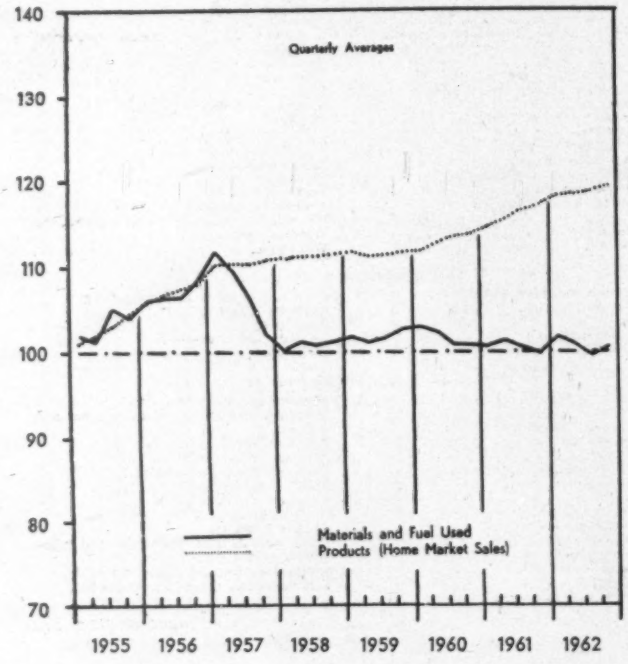
## *Wholesale Price Indices, 1962* (*Continued*)

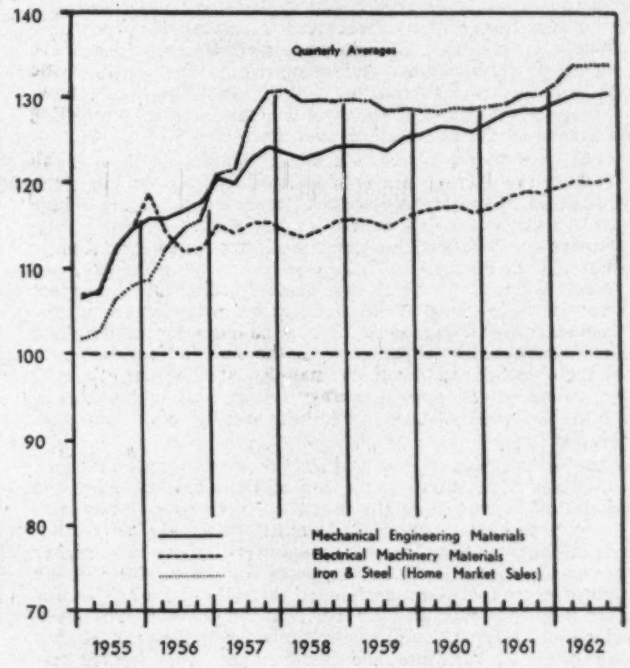
### ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

CHART 2 1954 = 100



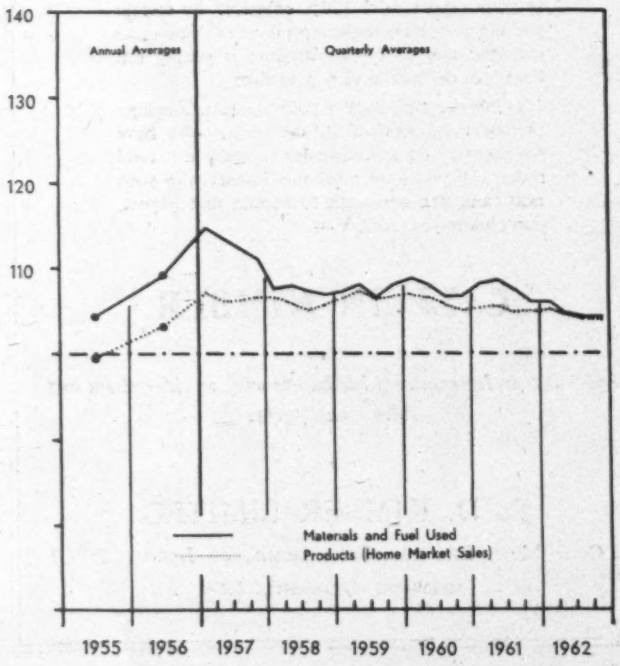

### ENGINEERING MATERIALS IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

CHART 3 1954 = 100



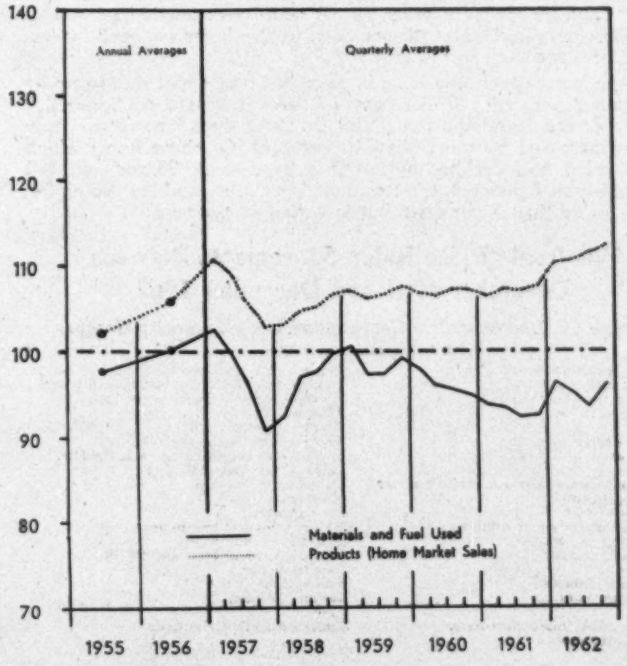

### CHEMICALS AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

CHART 4 1954 = 100



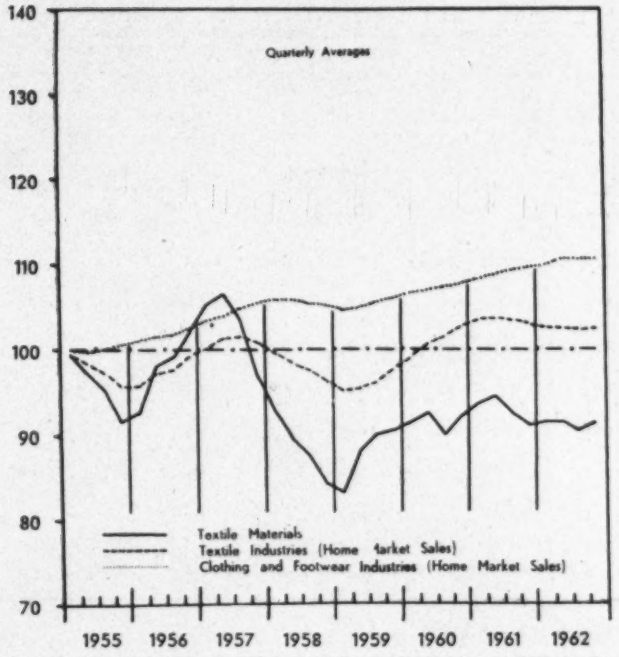

### FOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

CHART 5 1954 = 100

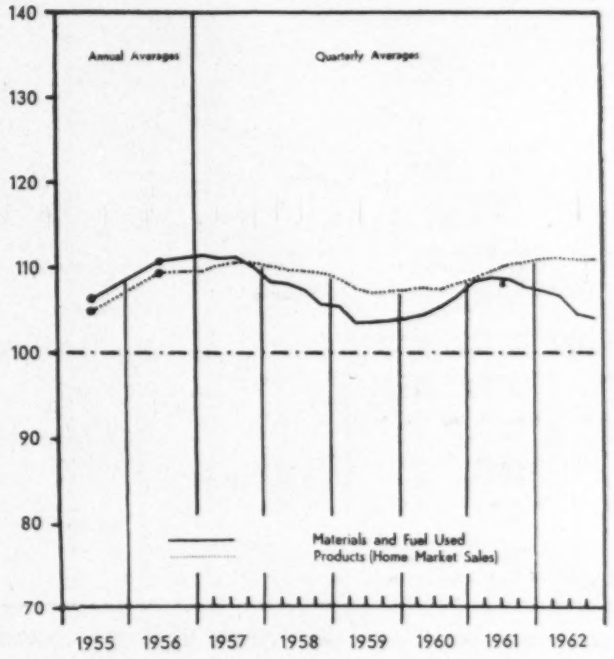


## *Wholesale Price Indices, 1962* (*Continued*)

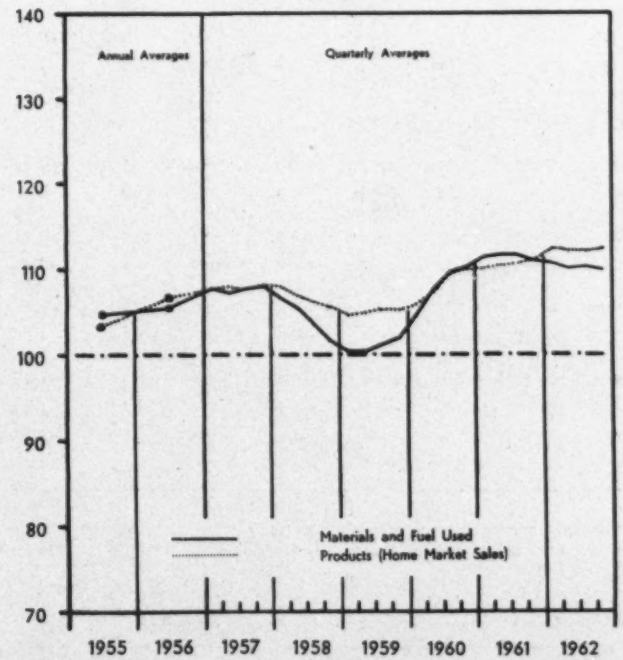
### TEXTILE AND CLOTHING INDUSTRIES
CHART 6 1954 = 100



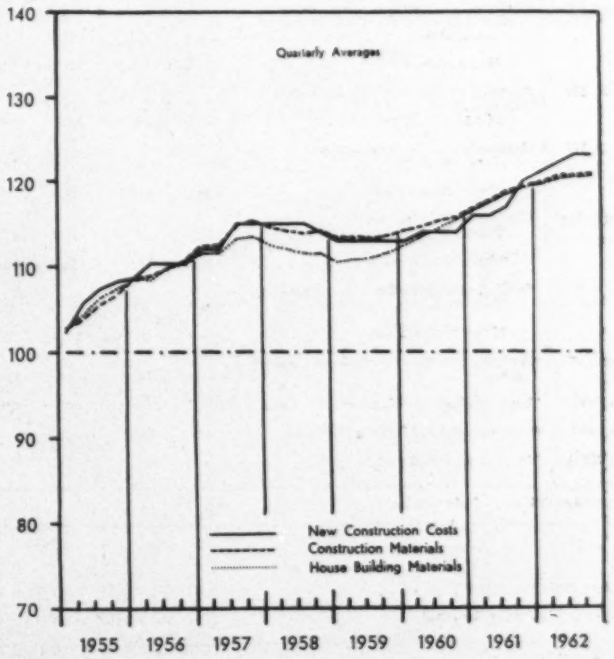

### PAPER INDUSTRIES
CHART 7 1954 = 100




### TIMBER INDUSTRIES
CHART 8 1954 = 100




### BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING
CHART 9 1954 = 100



## *Wholesale Price Indices, 1962* (*Continued*)

### 1. Materials Purchased by Broad Sectors of Industry — 1954 = 100

| 1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings | | Annual Averages | | | | | | Percentage changes | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1956-1957 | 1957-1958 | 1958-1959 | 1959-1960 | 1960-1961 | 1961-1962 |
| Order III to XVI | Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry | 107·4 | 100·8 | 101·7 | 101·8 | 100·6 | 100·6* | + 0·7 | — 6·1 | +0·9 | +0·1 | —1·2 | 0·0 |
| | Basic materials | 105·3 | 97·1 | 98·4 | 98·5 | 96·4 | 95·9* | 0·0 | — 7·8 | +1·3 | +0·1 | —2·1 | —0·5 |
| | Fuel | 123·4 | 129·0 | 127·5 | 127·6 | 133·0 | 136·4* | + 5·6 | + 4·5 | —1·2 | +0·1 | +4·1 | +2·6 |
| Orders IV to XVI | Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries† | 112·3 | 102·8 | 103·4 | 104·5 | 104·4 | 103·0* | +2·4 | — 8·5 | +0·6 | +1·1 | —0·1 | —1·3 |
| | Basic materials other than fuel† | 110·4 | 98·2 | 99·2 | 100·5 | 99·4 | 97·1* | +1·8 | —11·1 | +1·0 | +1·3 | —1·1 | —2·3 |
| 211 to 229 | Materials and fuel used in the food manufacturing industres | 97·3 | 96·7 | 98·6 | 96·1 | 93·0 | 95·3* | —2·8 | — 0·6 | +2·0 | —2·4 | —3·2 | +2·5 |
| 263 to 277 | Materials and fuel used in the chemicals and allied industries | 112·4 | 107·3 | 107·5 | 107·5 | 107·5 | 104·8* | +3·1 | — 4·5 | +0·2 | 0·0 | 0·0 | —2·5 |
| 331 to 349 (excluding 342) | Materials and fuel used in the mechanical engineering industries | 121·9 | 123·5 | 124·5 | 126·2 | 128·1 | 130·1* | +4·6 | + 1·3 | +0·8 | +1·4 | +1·5 | +1·6 |
| 361 | Materials and fuel used in the electrical machinery industry | 114·9 | 114·5 | 115·6 | 116·9 | 118·3 | 120·0* | +0·5 | — 0·4 | +1·0 | +1·1 | +1·2 | +1·4 |
| Order X | Materials and fuel used in the textile industries | 103·1 | 88·7 | 88·1 | 91·6 | 92·9 | 91·3* | +5·2 | —14·0 | —0·7 | +4·0 | +1·4 | —1·7 |
| Order XIV | Materials and fuel used in the timber industries | 107·7 | 104·3 | 100·9 | 107·9 | 111·3 | 109·2* | +2·2 | — 3·2 | —3·3 | +6·9 | +3·2 | —1·9 |
| Order XV | Materials and fuel used in the paper industries | 111·1 | 107·4 | 104·1 | 105·2 | 108·4 | 105·9* | +0·3 | — 3·3 | —3·1 | +1·1 | +3·0 | —2·3 |
| Order XVII | Construction materials | 113·7 | 114·2 | 113·4 | 115·1 | 118·2 | 120·4* | +3·8 | + 0·4 | —0·7 | +1·5 | +2·7 | +1·9 |
| Part of Order XVII | House building materials | 112·3 | 111·9 | 111·0 | 114·0 | 118·0 | 120·2* | +2·7 | — 0·4 | —0·8 | +2·7 | +3·5 | +1·9 |

### 2. Output of Broad Sectors of Industry — 1954 = 100

| 1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings | | Annual Averages | | | | | | Percentage changes | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1956-1957 | 1957-1958 | 1958-1959 | 1959-1960 | 1960-1961 | 1961-1962 |
| Orders III to XVI | All manufactured products: Total sales | 110·2 | 111·0 | 111·4 | 113·1 | 115·7 | 118·0* | + 3·3 | +0·7 | +0·4 | +1·5 | +2·3 | +2·0 |
| | Home market sales | 110·4 | 111·1 | 111·5 | 113·0 | 116·0 | 118·6* | + 3·2 | +0·6 | +0·4 | +1·3 | +2·7 | +2·2 |
| Order IV to XVI | Products of manufacturing industries, other than food, drink and tobacco: Total sales† | 111·4 | 112·7 | 113·3 | 115·4 | 117·9 | 119·4* | + 3·8 | +1·2 | +0·5 | +1·9 | +2·2 | +1·3 |
| | Home market sales† | 112·0 | 113·4 | 114·2 | 116·0 | 119·1 | 120·6* | + 3·9 | +1·2 | +0·8 | +1·6 | +2·7 | +1·3 |
| 211 to 229 | Products of the food manufacturing industries: Home market sales | 107·1 | 104·9 | 106·9 | 106·9 | 107·2 | 111·1* | +1·2 | —2·1 | +1·9 | 0·0 | +0·3 | +3·7 |
| 263 to 277 | Chemicals and allied industries: Total sales | 105·9 | 104·6 | 105·3 | 104·4 | 103·1 | 102·7* | + 2·9 | —1·2 | +0·7 | —0·9 | —1·2 | —0·4 |
| | Home market sales | 106·5 | 105·6 | 106·6 | 106·0 | 105·1 | 104·5* | + 3·3 | —0·8 | +0·9 | —0·6 | —0·8 | —0·6 |
| 311 and 312 | Iron and steel industries: Total sales | 123·9 | 127·7 | 125·4 | 125·6 | 126·1 | 128·7* | +10·5 | +3·1 | —1·8 | +0·2 | +0·4 | +2·1 |
| | Home market sales | 125·2 | 129·9 | 129·0 | 128·5 | 129·7 | 133·3 | +11·0 | +3·8 | —0·7 | —0·4 | +0·9 | +2·7 |
| Order X | Textile industries other than clothing: Total sales | 101·1 | 98·9 | 96·5 | 101·4 | 104·3 | 103·8* | + 3·1 | —2·2 | —2·4 | +5·0 | +2·9 | —0·6 |
| | Home market sales | 100·9 | 97·9 | 96·0 | 100·8 | 103·3 | 102·5* | + 3·5 | —3·0 | —1·9 | +5·0 | +2·5 | —0·7 |
| Order XII | Clothing and footwear: Home market sales | 104·4 | 105·5 | 105·2 | 107·1 | 108·9 | 110·4* | + 2·7 | +1·1 | —0·3 | +1·8 | +1·7 | +1·4 |
| Order XIV | Timber industries: Home market sales | 107·9 | 106·5 | 104·9 | 108·0 | 110·4 | 112·1* | + 1·1 | —1·3 | —1·5 | +3·0 | +2·2 | +1·5 |
| 481 to 483 | Paper industries: Home market sales | 110·3 | 107·7 | 107·6 | 107·6 | 109·8 | 111·0* | + 1·0 | —0·5 | —1·9 | 0·0 | +2·0 | +1·1 |
| Order XVII | New construction‡ | 114 | 115 | 113 | 114 | 118 | 122* | + 3·6 | +0·9 | —1·7 | +0·9 | +3·5 | +3·4 |

* Provisional figure. † New series.

| | 1955 | 1956 | | 1955 | 1956 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Basic materials and fuel | 105·5 | 109·7 | Products of manufacturing industries, other than food, drink and tobacco: Total sales | 103·0 | 107·3 |
| Basic materials other than fuel | 105·4 | 108·5 | Home market sales | 103·2 | 107·8 |

‡ Index of building costs.

## *Wholesale Price Indices, 1962* (*Continued*)

### 3 (a). Commodities Produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

| 1958 Standard Industrial Classification References | | Annual Averages | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 |
| PRODUCTS OF MINING AND QUARRYING | | | | | |
| 101 | Coal | 135·4 | 137·4 | 144·9 | 151·9* |
| | Domestic coal | 135·6 | 139·5 | 147·4 | 158·2* |
| 102/1 | Granite chippings | 112·2 | 114·2 | 115·7 | 118·5 |
| 102/2 | Slates | 136·1 | 137·6 | 140·3 | 147·5 |
| 103/3 | Salt | 107·0 | 104·8 | 107·7 | 114·0 |
| FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO | | | | | |
| 211/1 | Flour | 102·8 | 104·1 | 108·3 | 112·6* |
| 216 | Sugar, refined | 108·6 | 110·9 | 108·8 | 114·4* |
| 217 | Chocolate and sugar confectionery | 101·9 | 101·9 | 101·8 | 104·3* |
| 231 | Beer | 95·5 | 92·1 | 96·5 | 102·2* |
| 240 | Tobacco and cigarettes | 109·9 | 114·0 | 120·6 | 126·8 |
| CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS | | | | | |
| 261 | Hard coke | 147·6 | 151·7 | 163·8 | 164·0 |
| 262 | Motor spirit, standard grade (including duty). | 102·8 | 102·8 | 105·6 | 109·4 |
| 262 | Medium fuel oil (950 secs.) | 116·1 | 119·4 | 133·9 | 140·1 |
| 263 | Lubricating oils and greases | 113·4 | 114·0 | 119·9 | 125·7 |
| 271/1 | Dyestuffs | 109·0 | 107·2 | 106·7 | 106·4* |
| 271/2 | Disinfectants | 113·4 | 113·7 | 113·9 | 114·7 |
| 271/2 | Fertilizers† | 115·0 | §112·1 | §109·1 | 105·7* |
| 217/2 | Insecticides, weed killers and fungicides. | 98·9 | 93·7 | 89·7 | 89·8* |
| 271/3 | General chemicals | 106·7 | 105·0 | 103·9 | 101·8* |
| | Acetic acid, B.S.S. 576 – 1950 | 113·0 | 112·0 | 106·6 | 100·4 |
| | Acetone, B.S. 509 – 1950 | 95·8 | 90·7 | 87·1 | 81·2 |
| | Aluminium sulphate (14 per cent. $Al_2O_3$). | 111·9 | 111·4 | 111·4 | 111·4 |
| | Barium carbonate, precipitated 98/99 per cent. in powder form. | 105·1 | 105·1 | 105·1 | 105·1 |
| | Barium chloride, fine crystals, 98/100 per cent. | 125·4 | 110·4 | 106·5 | 106·5 |
| | Benzole, pure, B.S.S. 135A – 1950 | 106·9 | 106·9 | 107·9 | 111·0 |
| | Butanol, B.S.S. 508 – 1950 | 91·4 | 85·4 | 85·4 | 84·4 |
| | Calcium carbide, B.S.S. 642 – 1951 | 119·5 | 119·5 | 119·5 | 119·5 |
| | Caustic soda liquor, 100° TW. | 121·0 | 121·0 | 121·0 | 118·3 |
| | Dichromate of potash | 120·3 | 120·3 | 120·3 | 120·3 |
| | Ethyl alcohol, industrial B.S.S. 507 – 1933. | 146·2 | 140·2 | 137·2 | 130·3 |
| | Hydrogen peroxide, 130 vol. | 93·1 | 89·6 | 87·9 | 87·9 |
| | Liquid chlorine, pure | 107·3 | 103·9 | 97·0 | 93·5 |
| | Methanol, refined | 106·1 | 100·6 | 95·3 | 88·1 |
| | Nitric acid, concentrated, 95/96 per cent. | 107·6 | 107·6 | 107·6 | 107·6 |
| | Pharmaceutical chemicals | 84·3 | 82·5 | 80·3 | 70·7* |
| | Phenol | 100·4 | 100·4 | 97·4 | 75·6 |
| | Phosphorus, 99·9 per cent. pure, specific gravity 1·82, melting point 44·1°. | 110·2 | 103·0 | 103·0 | 103·0* |
| | Phthalic anhydride | 114·9 | 116·8 | 120·6 | 88·2 |
| | Pigments and earth colours, inorganic. | 109·9 | 111·3 | 116·1 | 117·3 |
| | Salicylic acid, technical or commercial grade. | 99·3 | 98·7 | 98·7 | 96·6 |
| | Soda ash, light (delivered) | 116·8 | 116·6 | 116·8 | 122·6 |
| | Soda ash, light, f.o.r. works | 119·6 | 119·6 | 117·0 | 117·9 |
| | Sodium cyanide, 96/98 per cent. standard quality. | 110·3 | 110·3 | 109·4 | 109·4 |
| | Sodium sulphide, solid, 60/62 per cent | 114·3 | 114·3 | 114·3 | 114·3 |
| | Sulphuric acid, B.O.V. | 99·3 | 98·6 | 97·2 | 97·2 |
| | Titanium dioxide, 'Anatase' type | 121·6 | 121·6 | 121·2 | 121·3 |
| | Titanium dioxide, 'Rutile' type | 114·3 | 113·9 | 113·6 | 113·7 |
| | Trichlorethylene, metal degreasing | 110·9 | 108·6 | 107·1 | 107·1 |
| | Tri-tolyl phosphate | 104·2 | 104·2 | 107·2 | 103·1 |
| | Urea, technically pure | 106·6 | 101·5 | 99·6 | 99·6 |
| 272/1 | Pharmaceutical preparations | 99·2 | 98·6 | 98·1 | 98·5* |
| 272/2 | Toilet preparations | 113·5 | 115·1 | 119·1 | 123·8* |
| 273 | Explosives, private sector only, including sporting ammunition, permitted explosives and electric detonators. | 113·9 | 112·1 | 112·2 | 118·2* |
| 274 | Paint for building and decorating | 108·7 | 108·3 | 110·5 | 112·9* |
| 275/2 | Soap | 127·9 | 128·9 | 129·9 | 134·1 |
| | Soapless detergents | 103·9 | 103·5 | 100·7 | 98·8* |
| | Candles | 110·0 | 110·0 | 110·0 | 110·0 |
| | Glycerine | 81·4 | 85·3 | 78·8 | 64·5 |
| 276 | Synthetic resins and plastic materials | 88·1 | 86·0 | 81·4 | 78·1* |
| | Amino-plastics: urea-formaldehyde moulding powder. | 99·8 | 99·8 | 99·8 | 99·8 |
| | Cellulose acetate sheet, commercial clear transparent. | 104·9 | 104·9 | 104·9 | 104·9 |
| | Phenolic and cresylic plastics: laminated materials. | 98·5 | 98·1 | 101·0 | 101·6 |
| | Phenolic and cresylic plastics: moulding powders. | 105·7 | 104·9 | 104·4 | 102·6 |
| | Polystyrene moulding powders | 80·3 | 75·3 | 61·3 | 56·5 |
| | Polyvinyl chloride – Geon polymer 101. | 86·0 | 86·0 | 84·4 | 75·4 |
| | Polyvinylchloride-granular polymer | 79·7 | 79·7 | 77·1 | 71·1 |
| 277/1 | Polishes | 117·7 | 123·7 | 128·0 | 144·8 |
| IRON AND STEEL AND OTHER METALS | | | | | |
| 311/2 | Steel sheets | 126·8 | 126·4 | 126·7 | 132·7 |
| 311/2 | Tinplate | 115·6 | 114·0 | 114·5 | 119·8 |
| 311/2 | Other steel goods (excluding tubes) | 129·2 | 128·8 | 129·9 | 133·0 |
| 312 | Steel tubes | 130·7 | 130·8 | 133·9 | 137·9 |
| 313/3 and 313/4 | Iron castings | 130·6 | 134·3 | 139·7 | 142·0* |
| 321 | Aluminium and aluminium alloy products: | | | | |
| | Extruded and drawn | 124·4 | 129·1 | 132·1 | 132·3 |
| | Rolled | 124·7 | 129·7 | 132·3 | 124·3 |
| | Castings | 121·4 | 128·3 | 128·7 | 128·2 |
| | Forgings | 121·8 | 124·2 | 127·6 | 128·7 |
| 322 | Brass ingots, 65/35, B.S.S. 1400 : B. 3. delivered. | 92·5 | 101·6 | 104·7 | 99·2 |

(*Continued on next page*)

* Provisional figure.
§ Revised figure.
† This index relates to market prices after early delivery rebates have been deducted; it does not take account of subsidies paid to farmers.

## *Wholesale Price Indices, 1962 (Continued)*

| 1958 Standard Industrial Classification Reference | | Annual Averages 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SCIENTIFIC AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC. | | | | |
| 351/1 | Photographic paper and films, etc. | 108·5 | 110·6 | 117·5 | 118·9* |
| | Cinematograph film (raw stocks) | 117·0 | 118·3 | 123·3 | 123·7* |
| 351/3 | Spectacles, etc. | 107·8 | 110·3 | 112·8 | 119·3 |
| | Complete spectacles (National Health Service). | 109·4 | 112·0 | 114·3 | 121·8 |
| | Complete spectacles (other than National Health Service). | 104·6 | 105·4 | 108·4 | 115·9 |
| 351/4 | Dental goods | 116·1 | 118·4 | 123·7 | 127·1 |
| | Teeth, plastic | 101·8 | 101·8 | 101·6 | 100·3 |
| | Teeth, porcelain | 109·2 | 109·2 | 109·2 | 110·7 |
| | Dental equipment | 123·7 | 130·0 | 143·3 | 147·9 |
| | Hand instruments | 128·2 | 132·3 | 139·8 | 146·9 |
| | ELECTRICAL GOODS | | | | |
| 364/2 | Gramophone records | 110·7 | 110·9 | 113·1 | 117·2 |
| 365 | Domestic electrical appliances | 104·2 | 103·1 | 102·0 | 101·4* |
| | Electric vacuum cleaners | 105·2 | 104·5 | 105·1 | 109·1 |
| | Electric cookers | 114·0 | 111·6 | 112·4 | 112·8 |
| | Electric fires | 104·5 | 105·6 | 106·5 | 106·2 |
| | Electric refrigerators | 97·9 | 95·3 | 85·9 | 78·4* |
| | Electric washing machines | 102·9 | 102·9 | 103·4 | 102·3 |
| | OTHER METAL GOODS | | | | |
| 389 | Perambulators, etc. | 111·4 | 113·9 | 116·5 | 120·1 |
| 391 | Tools and implements† | 120·7 | 123·0 | 130·5 | 136·0 |
| 392 | Cutlery | 124·1 | 124·9 | 127·1 | 128·1 |
| | Cutlery (other than razors and razor blades). | 116·2 | 118·4 | 122·9 | 121·8 |
| | Razor blades | 130·9 | 131·0 | 132·7 | 135·2 |
| 396 | Spoons and forks | 120·3 | 122·2 | 127·0 | 135·0 |
| 399/6 | Domestic hollow-ware | 123·9 | 130·3 | 136·0 | 138·4* |
| 399/6 | Galvanized cisterns, tanks and cylinders. | 115·8 | 125·7 | 132·7 | 143·5 |
| 399/7 | Domestic gas appliances | 106·5 | 106·8 | 108·0 | 109·1 |
| | TEXTILES | | | | |
| 411 | Rayon and acetate filament and staple fibres. | 102·6 | 101·7 | 102·5 | 102·8 |
| 412 | Cotton yarn | 85·8 | 99·5 | 98·8 | 90·4 |
| | Spun from American type cotton | 86·1 | 95·2 | 98·0 | 90·2 |
| | Spun from Egyptian type cotton | 85·3 | 107·1 | 100·1 | 90·8 |
| 412 | Spun rayon yarns | 94·0 | 99·5 | 99·1 | 91·8* |
| 412 | Irish linen yarns (wetspun) | 89·3 | 100·9 | 101·2 | 101·9 |
| 413 | Cotton cloth† | 90·0 | 103·7 | 106·6 | 96·8* |
| 413 | Rayon and acetate fabric† | 104·9 | 112·0 | 114·3 | 112·8* |
| 413 | Linen | 93·3 | 99·8 | 103·1 | 105·0* |
| | Light linen | 98·5 | 103·7 | 106·3 | 108·4* |
| | Heavy linen | 75·3 | 86·2 | 92·1 | 93·0 |
| 414/1 | Wool tops | 77·7 | 77·7 | 78·6 | 78·3 |
| 414/2 | Worsted yarns | 86·4 | 87·2 | 89·1 | 89·0 |
| 414/5 | Harris tweed | 100·0 | 96·4 | 93·7 | 99·0 |
| 414/5 | Serge cloth | 86·3 | 88·5 | 90·0 | 90·6 |
| 414/6 | Pressed wool felt | 104·0 | 104·0 | 104·0 | 105·0 |
| 415 | Jute yarn | 96·2 | 122·6 | 138·8 | 108·9 |
| 415 | Jute piece-goods | 95·7 | 117·6 | 130·7 | 108·3 |
| 426 | Rope, twine and net | 106·2 | 112·7 | 112·9 | 111·3 |
| | Cordage, cables, ropes and twines of textile materials. | 106·3 | 113·2 | 112·3 | 110·7 |
| | Nets and netting | 105·5 | 109·3 | 116·4 | 115·6 |
| 417 | Hosiery and other knitted goods | 93·7 | 94·2 | 95·0 | 95·5* |
| 418 | Lace | 91·7 | 92·8 | 92·8 | 93·2 |
| 419 | Carpets and rugs | 108·6 | 110·7 | §113·8 | 116·8 |
| | Carpets | 108·5 | 110·6 | 113·7 | 116·8 |
| | Mohair and pile fabric rugs | 109·2 | 111·3 | 116·2 | 117·9 |
| 421 | Narrow fabrics | 107·0 | 108·8 | 112·6 | 113·2 |
| 422/2 | Canvas goods and sacks | 92·7 | 96·2 | 107·7 | 110·1 |
| 429/2 | Coir and sisal mats and matting | 109·4 | 111·3 | 120·6 | 136·7 |
| | LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS | | | | |
| 431/1 | Leather for footwear | 113·5 | 108·6 | 107·2 | 105·2* |
| 432 | Travel goods | 110·7 | 113·9 | 116·9 | 117·6 |
| 432 | Goods of leather or substitute materials, other than travel goods. | 109·9 | 112·8 | 115·0 | 118·8 |
| | Ladies' handbags | 104·3 | 104·9 | 106·4 | 111·1 |
| | Leather wallets | 116·5 | 120·5 | 120·6 | 122·2 |
| | Leather straps and belts | 118·5 | 126·4 | 132·6 | 135·8 |
| | CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR | | | | |
| 441-449 | Made-up clothing | 104·4 | 106·0 | 108·2 | 109·5* |
| 441 | Weatherproof outerwear | 96·7 | 98·4 | 100·9 | 102·0 |
| 442 | Men's and boys' tailored outerwear | 107·1 | 108·9 | 110·4 | 111·2* |
| 443 | Women's and girls' tailored outerwear. | 102·7 | 102·7 | 104·8 | 107·1 |
| 445/1 | Women's and girls' light outerwear | 104·9 | 105·3 | 105·8 | 107·7* |
| 446/1 | Felt hats | 118·4 | 118·5 | 124·0 | 128·4 |
| 450 | Footwear (excluding rubber) | 106·6 | 109·8 | 110·1 | 112·0* |
| | BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, CEMENT, ETC. | | | | |
| 461/1 | Refractory goods, including bricks | 127·2 | 128·1 | §136·5 | 139·6 |
| 461/2 | Non-refractory goods, including bricks† | 110·6 | 114·8 | 121·7 | 122·7* |
| | Building bricks, common, other than fletton, ex-works. | 113·2 | 118·0 | 123·9 | 124·3* |
| | Building bricks, fletton, common, delivered. | 105·2 | 107·7 | 117·1 | 115·8 |
| 462/1 | Electrical porcelain | 111·7 | 115·4 | 119·8 | 123·1 |
| 462/2, 462/3 | Domestic china and earthenware | 115·1 | 118·7 | 127·3 | 132·7 |
| 463/1 | Glass (other than containers)† | 121·4 | 121·7 | 124·3 | 128·5* |
| 463/2 | Glass containers | 116·5 | 116·5 | 118·9 | 122·3* |
| 464 | Cement, delivered | 115·3 | 113·4 | 118·1 | 120·0 |
| 469/1 | Abrasive paper and cloth | 106·5 | 115·2 | 122·8 | 123·5* |
| 469/2 | Cast stone and cast concrete products | 102·5 | 103·3 | 106·2 | 109·0* |
| | TIMBER, FURNITURE, ETC. | | | | |
| 471/1 | Home-grown hardwood† | 98·4 | 95·7 | 97·8 | 97·6* |
| 471/2 | Joinery | 106·5 | 109·6 | 112·9 | 118·3* |
| 472 | Domestic furniture | 109·6 | 112·1 | 113·7 | 116·5* |
| 473 | Bedding, etc. | 101·7 | 103·6 | 105·9 | 109·0* |
| 475/1 | Beer casks (18-gallon capacity) | 106·6 | 105·8 | 103·1 | 103·0 |
| 475/2 | Wooden boxes, packing cases and crates, etc. | 106·7 | 109·4 | 113·8 | 114·2 |
| 479/1 | Cork sheet | 91·9 | 88·0 | 89·0 | 91·0 |

*Provisional figure.
§ Revised figure.
† Revised series.

## *Wholesale Price Indices, 1962* (*Continued*)

| 1958 Standard Industrial Classification Reference | | Annual Averages 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS** | | | | |
| 481 | Paper and board | 108·8 | 108·6 | 109·8 | 109·6* |
| 482 | Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases. | 104·5 | 104·6 | 107·2 | 109·6 |
| 483/1 | Wallpaper | 119·8 | 120·2 | 124·8 | 131·2 |
| 483/2 | Paper bags | 103·1 | 105·8 | 111·9 | 112·2 |
| 483/3 | Manufactured stationery | 111·5 | 112·3 | 114·7 | 118·1 |
| 483/4 | Other manufactures of paper and board, n.e.s. | 105·6 | 103·1 | 104·7 | 102·6 |
| | **OTHER MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS** | | | | |
| 491/1 | Rubber tyres and tubes | 120·4 | 124·0 | 122·7 | 120·6 |
| 491/2 | Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes). | 109·1 | 116·2 | 118·1 | 116·0 |
| | Rubber footwear | 119·4 | 125·9 | 126·5 | 126·1 |
| 492 | Linoleum and felt base | 116·9 | 120·6 | 128·1 | 127·3 |
| 493 | Brushes and brooms | 108·6 | 115·2 | 125·3 | 130·1 |
| 494/1 | Toys and games | 110·9 | 112·4 | 114·6 | 116·5 |
| | Metal toys | 116·9 | 119·4 | 123·8 | 127·4 |
| | Plastic toys | 100·1 | 98·4 | 97·1 | 96·0 |
| | Wooden toys | 119·0 | 119·0 | 131·0 | 134·4 |
| | Dolls and soft toys | 114·9 | 117·2 | 118·5 | 119·9 |
| | Indoor games | 102·5 | 105·2 | 103·2 | 108·0* |
| | Pedal cars, scooters and toy perambulators. | 109·9 | 112·8 | 116·3 | 118·4 |
| 494/2 | Sports equipment | 119·1 | 120·0 | 125·5 | 129·3 |
| 495/1 | Pens and pencils | 110·1 | 109·8 | 111·2 | 112·7* |
| | Fountain pens | 104·8 | 104·4 | 105·1 | 106·3* |
| | Pencils (mechanical) | 112·8 | 113·8 | 115·0 | 115·0 |
| | Pencils (other than mechanical) | 125·4 | 125·4 | 129·2 | 131·9 |
| 495/2 | Other stationers' goods | 124·0 | 124·8 | 125·5 | 126·1 |
| 496 | Plastic mouldings | 102·7 | 102·8 | 102·1 | 102·0* |

## 3 (b). Commodities Wholly or Partly Imported into the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

| | Annual Averages 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hides and skins | 129·4 | 105·8 | 102·6 | 94·8 |
| Imported | 135·5 | 113·9 | 109·5 | 102·3 |
| Native | 120·1 | 93·7 | 92·4 | 83·6 |
| Non-ferrous metals | | | | |
| Aluminium, virgin ingot, delivered | 115·5 | 119·2 | 119·2 | 115·9 |
| Copper, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse | 95·6 | 99·0 | 92·3 | 94·1 |
| Lead, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse | 73·4 | 74·8 | 66·6 | 58·4 |
| Nickel, refined, delivered | 123·3 | 123·3 | 129·5 | 133·4 |
| Tin, ingot, min. 99·75 per cent., settlement price. | 109·1 | 110·7 | 123·3 | 125·0 |
| Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse | 104·9 | 114·1 | 99·3 | 86·2 |
| Oils, resins and gums | | | | |
| Linseed oil, crude, naked, ex-works | 126·7 | 134·9 | 144·8 | 132·8 |
| Palm oil, c.i.f., in bulk | 107·5 | 98·7 | 100·4 | 92·5 |
| Whale oil, acid, soft, naked, ex-works | 123·6 | 115·9 | 95·3 | 68·7 |
| Rosin gum, W. W., ex-wharf | 107·0 | 164·1 | 149·8 | 112·2 |
| Shellac, F.O., T.N., pure, ex-wharf | 59·5 | 64·6 | 64·9 | 62·2 |
| Phosphate rock | 97·6 | 96·8 | 99·1 | 98·6 |
| Pyrites, c.i.f., United Kingdom ports | 66·9 | 63·0 | 62·6 | 59·3 |
| Rubber, No. 1 R.S.S. one month future | 148·1 | 158·0 | 122·8 | 115·2 |
| Sulphur, crude (for acid making), c.i.f. | 77·8 | 75·5 | 71·9 | 74·2 |
| Textiles | | | | |
| Coir yarn, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports | 120·2 | 129·7 | 152·4 | 157·8 |
| Cotton, raw, Liverpool spot market price | 68·6 | 75·0 | 74·8 | 73·2 |
| American type | 69·7 | 70·9 | 74·0 | 74·4 |
| Egyptian type | 66·5 | 82·6 | 76·4 | 70·9 |
| Jute, raw, c.i.f. Dundee 'Mill Lightnings' | 99·6 | 142·3 | 173·4 | 121·0 |
| 'Mill Hearts'‡ | 94·3 | 149·8 | 175·5 | 112·4 |
| Silk, raw, delivered mill | 81·2 | 92·8 | 105·4 | 121·8 |
| Sisal, East Africa No. 1 Grade, c.i.f. London | 104·5 | 119·4 | 108·2 | 118·5 |
| Wool, raw | 76·6 | 76·3 | 76·2 | 76·5* |
| Medium and coarse, crossbred, c.i.f. United Kingdom. | 87·6 | 90·3 | 88·0 | 83·9 |
| Fine, crossbred, c.i.f. United Kingdom. | 76·8 | 77·1 | 78·0 | 77·2 |
| Merino, c.i.f. United Kingdom | 71·1 | 69·3 | 69·9 | 72·2 |
| Timber | | | | |
| Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)† | 103·8 | 109·5 | 112·7 | 109·8 |
| Imported plywood (delivered to consumers). | 93·4 | 97·2 | 99·2 | 98·7 |
| Imported, softwood (delivered to consumers).† | 95·7 | 104·4 | 105·9 | 103·9 |
| Woodpulp, imported | 97·0 | 98·3 | 100·3 | 94·5 |

*Provisional figures. †Revised series. ‡New series

(*Continued on next page*)

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## Notes on Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices — 1954 = 100

(1) The index numbers are calculated from the price movements of some 7,000 closely defined materials and products representative of goods purchased and manufactured by United Kingdom industry. The index for an individual commodity is its current home market price expressed as a percentage of its annual average home market price in 1954. In compiling indices for groups of commodities these percentages are combined in proportion to the value of purchases or sales of the individual commodities in 1954. The proportions have been derived from the Census of Production, short-term statistics of production, the Trade and Navigation Accounts, information supplied by trade associations and from various other sources.

(2) Commodity price index numbers are combined into the index numbers of materials purchased by and output of broad sectors of industry in Tables 1 and 2. Net weights are used to combine the commodity index numbers into sector indices; that is, the sector indices exclude sales by one undertaking to another within the same sector. The indices of materials purchased by industry include imported materials, and where it is possible to do so the indices of output of broad sectors of industry take account of the movement of export prices. Information about export prices is less reliable than information about home market prices, and hence the sector indices of total sales including exports are less reliable than the indices of home market sales.

(3) Commodity indices covering United Kingdom manufacturers in general relate to a 'principal product' (or a group of principal products) of an industry as defined in the Census of Production; the weights used in compiling the indices include the value of sales of the principal products of an industry by undertakings classified to other Census industries. For each of the sectors of industry for which indices are published in Table 2, sales of principal products correspond very closely to total sales of the sector.

(4) In determining the weights used in calculating indices which combine the price movements of several materials or products, the value of goods for which no price series are available is imputed to prices series which may be expected to move similarly.

(5) As far as possible 'delivered' prices are used in compiling the indices of materials purchased by industry; 'ex-works' prices are used in compiling the indices of commodities produced in the United Kingdom, unless it is the normal custom of the trade to deliver, in which case 'delivered' prices are used. The prices are exclusive of purchase tax but include any subsidy paid to or duty paid by the producer.

(6) Where the price for an item ceases to be available and the item is replaced by a substitute, an adjustment is made to maintain comparability.

(7) To facilitate further calculation the indices are given to one decimal place in most cases, but small month to month movements have little significance. Indices for which information has not been received are shown with an asterisk to indicate that they are provisional. Commodity index numbers are revised to take account of errors or very late notification of price changes, but unless these revisions are exceptionally important they are not carried through to the indices of purchases and output of sectors of industries in Tables 1 and 2.

(8) The series of wholesale price index numbers based on 1954= 100 was introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 21, 1958; previously the index numbers were based on June 30, 1949= 100. In February 1959, the index numbers were revised in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 (see *Board of Trade Journal*, February 13, 1959). In particular, the index numbers relating to materials used in and output of manufacturing industry were extended to include industries making fuel, food and tobacco products, and the index numbers relating to materials used in broad sectors of industry were extended to include fuels used.

(9) Details of the constituent items and weights used in the construction of the index numbers in Tabes 1 and 2 may be obtained on application.

## 4. Annual Average Wholesale Prices for Selected Commodities (1) (1958-1962)

| Specification of Commodity (Shown in Standard Industrial Classification order) | Unit of Sale | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Commodities Produced in the United Kingdom** | | | | | | |
| Slates, roofing, 1st quality, 16 in. by 8 in., Penrhyn or Portmadoc delivered London stations (2) (3) | £ per 1,000 | 41·70 | 42·62 | 42·62 | 42·78 | 44·59 |
| Motor spirit, standard grade, outer zone price (incl. duty), minimum 200 gall. loads (2) (3) | d. per gall. | 46·01 | 46·50 | 46·50 | 47·80 | 49·50 |
| Chemicals: | | | | | | |
| Calcium carbide, conforms to B.S.S. 642 – 1951, high grade, 4 tons and over, carriage paid | £ per ton | 43·25 | 43·25 | 43·25 | 43·25 | 43·25 |
| Pure benzole, B.S.S. 135A – 1950, bulk, minimum lots of 200 galls., delivered user | s. per gall. | 5·58 | 5·58 | 5·58 | 5·64 | 5·80 |
| Penicillin, crystalline, 1 mega unit (vial size) | s. per m.u. | 1·17 | 1·17 | 1·17 | 1·17 | 1·177 |
| Synthetic Resins and Plastic Materials: | | | | | | |
| Phenol - formaldehyde moulding powder, general purpose grade, contracts 50/99 tons over 12 months (4) | d. per lb. | 18·54 | 18·50 | 18·50 | 18·50 | 18·50 |
| Polystyrene thermo-plastic moulding powder crystal, carriage paid buyer's address U.K. | s. per lb. | 2·58 | 2·21 | 2·06 | 1·69 | 1·58 |
| Urea formaldehyde moulding powder, wood meal type, delivered user U.K. and f.o.b. export | s. per lb. | 1·29 | 1·29 | 1·29 | 1·29 | 1·29 |
| Iron and steel: | | | | | | |
| Strip mill steel sheets. Uncoated cold reduced sheets 48 ins. by 10 ft. by 20 G. normal bending general purpose quality, 25 tons delivered England | £ per ton | 53·05 | 52·22 | 51·80 | 52·08 | 54·87 |
| Galvanized steel sheets, basis corrugated, 12/3 in. corrugation by 6 ft. by 20 G, 10 tons delivered England | £ per ton | 63·51 | 63·88 | 64·66 | 64·16 | 66·07 |


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| Glasgow | CITy 3311 | Bradford | 28234 |
| Manchester | CENtral 8951 | Ipswich | 55051 |
| Manchester Airport | MERcury 3225 | Leicester | 29456 |
| Southampton | 25033 | Stoke-on-Trent | 47021 |
| Birmingham | Midland 7451 | Northampton | 32711 |
| Birmingham Airport | Sheldon 5217 | Nottingham | 53288 |

**THOMAS MEADOWS & COMPANY LIMITED.** 20-28 MILK STREET LONDON, E.C.2

AND AT OFFICES AS QUOTED ASSOCIATED COMPANIES AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

## *Wholesale Price Indices, 1962* (*Continued*)

| Specification of Commodity (Shown in Standard Industrial Classification order) | Unit of Sale | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cold reduced electrolytic tinplate, 0·50 lb. coating, 80 lb. substance, 28 in. by 22 ins., with menders arising hot dipped to C.16 coating, 100 tons | s. per basis box | 56·73 | 54·31 | 53·27 | 53·50 | 56·11 |
| Steel billets for drop forgings. Soft basic quality C.08/·33 per cent. – 4 ins. 25 tons, delivered Midlands | £ per ton | 39·57 | 39·06 | 38·70 | 38·45 | 39·36 |
| Non-alloy steel forging ingots up to 0·6 per cent. C. delivered buyer | £ per ton | 32·69 | 32·04 | 31·62 | 31·82 | 32·32 |
| Steel wire rods, soft basic quality C.08/·25 per cent., 5 G. 50 tons delivered basis zones (4) | £ per ton | 41·34 | 41·12 | 40·60 | 40·82 | 41·44 |
| Heavy steel rails, flat bottom, basis quality, 109 lb. per yard, 500 tons, f.o.r. | £ per ton | 41·87 | 41·46 | 41·25 | 41·47 | 42·28 |
| Heavy plates, mild steel, basis quality, ¼ in. by 6 ft. by 20 ft. 25 tons, delivered N.E. coast | £ per ton | 42·22 | 41·52 | 40·65 | 40·82 | 42·05 |
| Heavy steel joists, basis quality, 12 in. by 6 in. 25 tons, delivered N.E. coast | £ per ton | 39·75 | 39·33 | 38·23 | 38·33 | 39·91 |
| Re-rolled steel bars, quality C.05/·25 per cent., T.G. 2 in. 10 tons delivered N.E. coast | £ per ton | 41·07 | 40·70 | 40·50 | 40·72 | 41·36 |
| Alloy steel black bars (machining) Quality E.N. 110 H.T. 1½ ins. 5 tons, delivered all areas | £ per ton | 98·05 | 97·57 | 96·88 | 97·36 | 98·88 |
| Basic pig iron, 500 ton lots, delivery all main producing zones | £ per ton | 20·15 | 20·15 | 20·15 | 20·26 | 20·77 |
| Foundry and forge pig iron, No. 3, Class 2. 500 ton lots, delivered Birmingham (2) (3) | £ per ton | 20·91 | 20·91 | 20·96 | 21·56 | 21·99 |
| Cast iron hot water pipes, 4 ins. by 9 ft. | s. per length | 33·29 | 33·29 | 33·92 | 35·88 | 37·04 |
| Cast iron rainwater pipe, painted, 2½ ins. by 6 ft. (3) | s. per length | 15·73 | 15·73 | 15·96 | 16·75 | 17·31 |
| Brass ingot 65/35, B.S. 1400 – B.3 Delivered | £ per ton | 136·67 | 155·29 | 170·56 | 175·87 | 166·50 |
| **Textiles:** | | | | | | |
| Rayon staple fibre, viscose, 1½ den., 17/16 in. bright, delivered | d. per lb. | 24·00 | 23·06 | 22·75 | 22·75 | 22·75 |
| Rayon continuous filament viscose, 150/27 – 36 den. on cones. Delivered buyer | d. per lb. | 64·50 | 64·50 | 64·50 | 65·53 | 66·00 |
| Cotton – American yarn, 30's mule weft. Spinners' selling price (2) | d. per lb. | 49·65 | 45·26 | 50·39 | 52·38 | 48·21 |
| Linen yarn, 120's line weft. Producer's selling price for bundle of 60,000 yards (2) | s. per bundle | 24·59 | 24·62 | 27·98 | 27·83 | 27·81 |
| Rayon fabric, dress cloth, plain, 36½ in.; 162 x 62; 75 denier acetate/200 denier acetate | d. per lb. | 24·00 | 25·00 | 27·00 | 27·50 | 27·29 |
| Light linen; 40 in. linen pillowing. Producer's selling price | d. per yd. | 68·83 | 66·62 | 71·17 | 73·72 | 75·58 |
| Light linen: 24 in. linen canvas. Producer's selling price | d. per yd. | 18·92 | 18·77 | 20·55 | 22·62 | 22·90 |
| RN/1 sail canvas. Producer's selling price | d. per yd. | 58·94 | 55·94 | 65·52 | 68·50 | 68·62 |
| MN/1 sail canvas. Producer's selling price | d. per yd. | 50·97 | 47·83 | 53·52 | 57·33 | 59·11 |
| 18 oz. tarpaulin cloth. Producer's selling price | d. per yd. | 43·73 | 42·06 | 48·06 | 51·83 | 52·09 |
| Wool – British blackface clip. Realized auction price (2) | d. per lb. | 43·01 | 48·31 | 49·79 | §49·21 | 48·52 |
| Wool – Tops, colonial oil combed 64's. Average price to home trade (2) | d. per lb. | 101·24 | 102·50 | 100·69 | 102·44 | 103·24 |
| Wool – Tops, colonial oil combed carded 48's. Price to home trade (2) | d. per lb. | 66·22 | 73·57 | 76·44 | 74·55 | 71·87 |
| Wool yarn, worsted weaving 2 – 48's average 64's. Price to home trade (2) | s. per lb. | 14·46 | 14·43 | 14·31 | 14·70 | 14·82 |
| Wool yarn, hosiery, 2 – 20's, 48's carded, colonial, white. Price to home trade (2) | s. per lb. | 8·05 | 8·57 | 8·91 | 8·91 | 8·73 |
| **Hides and skins:** | | | | | | |
| Ox and heifer hides, 70/79 lb., average of 1st clear and 1st warbled maximum and minimum, London and Manchester | d. per lb. | 11·28 | 18·12 | 14·31 | 13·91 | 12·56 |
| Cow hides, 59 lb. and under, average of 1st clear and 1st warbled maximum and minimum, London and Manchester (2) | d. per lb. | 12·00 | 20·02 | 15·16 | 14·62 | 12·97 |
| Calfskins, 8 lb. and under, average of 1st and 2nd class maximum and minimum, London and Manchester | d. per lb. | 51·89 | 66·77 | 51·80 | 54·08 | 48·92 |
| **Bricks:** | | | | | | |
| Standard basic (refractory) bricks, 2½ in. Delivered consumer's works | £ per 1,000 | 183·96 | 179·94 | 179·69 | 182·83 | 186·00 |
| Common bricks, 2½ in. fletton. Delivered site London, south of Thames | s. per 1,000 | 119·00 | 119·00 | 121·83 | 132·50 | 131·00 |
| Common bricks, 2½ in. fletton. Delivered London rated stations (2) | s. per 1,000 | 102·00 | 102·00 | 104·83 | 115·50 | 114·00 |
| Common bricks, 2½ in., other than fletton. Ex-works, all districts of Scotland | s. per 1,000 | 130·67 | 128·46 | 129·00 | 129·00 | 131·17 |
| Stock bricks, common, nominal 2½ in. Ex-works, Kent and Essex | s. per 1,000 | 98·50 | 100·65 | 108·92 | 118·50 | 118·50 |
| Glass sheet, 24 oz. ordinary glazing quality. Delivered lots of over 600 ft. super (3) (4) | s. per 200 sq. ft. | 111·00 | 115·57 | 116·38 | 122·42 | 128·42 |
| Glass G.G. ¼ in. polished plate in cut squares up to 5 ft. super | s. per ft. super | 5·25 | 5·42 | 5·58 | 5·58 | 5·82 |
| Cement, ordinary Portland. Delivered at London (Charing Cross) in non-returnable packages, minimum 6 ton loads (3) | s. per ton | 112·00 | 112·00 | 110·17 | 114·48 | 116·00 |
| **Paper:** | | | | | | |
| Esparto art paper – white standard substance. 1 ton lots minimum quantity. Nett cash monthly | d. per lb. | 18·50 | 18·50 | 18·60 | 19·00 | 19·17 |
| M.G. envelope paper. Card No. 3, sheets and reels. Nett delivered | £ per ton | 88·00 | 88·00 | 83·00 | 85·75 | 80·25 |
| M.G. Kraft, 19 lb. D.C. and above, reels. Price for less than 5 tons and not less than 1 ton. Delivered United Kingdom | £ per ton | 98·00 | 94·18 | 91·45 | 91·69 | 90·56 |
| Newsprint, machine finished in reels, 14 lb. demy 500's. Delivered publisher in United Kingdom | £ per ton | 60·00 | 58·62 | 58·50 | 58·50 | 58·50 |
| Paper bags, pure Kraft, D.C. 16 lb. 8½ in. by 8½ in., quantities under 10,000 delivered customer | s. per 1,000 | 17·92 | 16·75 | 16·86 | 17·63 | 17·67 |
| Paper bags, Sulphite, D.C. 16 lb. 8½ in. by 8½ in., quantities under 10,000 delivered customer | s. per 1,000 | 14·67 | 14·67 | 15·36 | 16·44 | 16·50 |
| **Rubber tyres and tubes:** | | | | | | |
| Giant tyre cover, 34 by 7, heavy duty. Dealer's key price | £ each | 22·11 | 21·74 | 22·36 | 22·29 | 22·10 |
| Car tyre cover, 5·00-16, standard. Dealer's key price | £ each | 5·23 | 5·03 | 4·92 | 4·89 | 4·67 |
| Giant tube, 34 by 7, heavy duty. Dealer's key price | £ each | 1·98 | 1·96 | 2·01 | 1·98 | 1·90 |
| Car tube, 5·00-16, standard. Dealer's key price | s. each | 17·56 | 16·68 | 16·42 | 16·37 | 15·77 |

### Commodities wholly or partly imported into the United Kingdom

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Non-ferrous metals:** | | | | | | |
| Aluminium virgin ingot, delivered consumer's works (3) | £ per ton | 184·34 | 180·24 | 186·00 | 186·00 | 180·75 |
| Copper, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse. London Metal Exchange price | £ per ton | 197·85 | 237·83 | 246·00 | 229·75 | 234·10 |
| Lead, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse London, excluding duty or premium | £ per ton | 72·78 | 70·78 | 72·15 | 64·21 | 56·29 |
| Nickel, refined, 1 ton and over, delivered consumer's works (2) (3) | £ per ton | 600·00 | 600·00 | 600·00 | 630·00 | 649·28 |
| Tin, ingot, min. 99·75 per cent., ex-ship, wharf or warehouse (2) (3) | £ per ton | 735·30 | 785·71 | 794·04 | 889·05 | 896·88 |
| Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse London, excluding duty or premium (2) (3) | £ per ton | 65·90 | 82·23 | 89·29 | 77·73 | 67·46 |
| **Oils and resins:** | | | | | | |
| Linseed oil, crude, naked, ex-works | £ per ton | 111·96 | 104·15 | 110·91 | 119·04 | 109·19 |
| Palm kernel oil, crude, naked, ex-works (2) | £ per ton | 110·13 | 133·61 | 115·11 | 95·32 | 92·36 |
| Palm oil, crude, c.i.f., in bulk, Nigerian 5 per cent. | £ per ton | 82·78 | 88·71 | 81·41 | 82·81 | 76·32 |
| Shellac, F.O.T.N. pure, ex-wharf | s. per cwt. | 189·07 | 184·20 | 200·04 | 201·05 | 192·72 |

(*Continued on next page*)

## *Wholesale Price Indices, 1962* (*Continued*)

| Specification of Commodity (Shown in Standard Industrial Classification order) | Unit of Sale | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rubber, raw, No. 1 R.S.S., one month future, London, average buyers' and sellers' prices (2) (3) | d. per lb. | 23·67 | 29·65 | 31·63 | 24·59 | 23·06 |
| Textiles: | | | | | | |
| Cotton – American middling 15/16 in., spot Liverpool (2) | d. per lb. | 24·25 | 21·45 | 21·64 | 23·27 | 23·67 |
| Cotton linters – American 1st cuts, c.i.f. United Kingdom port | d. per lb. gross wt. | 8·05 | 7·15 | 7·35 | 6·53 | 7·09 |
| Wool, raw, c.i.f. U.K. | | | | | | |
| Merino, clean scoured 64's (3) | d. per lb. | 89 | 91 | 89 | 90 | 94 |
| Fine crossbred, dominion, clean scoured 58's (3) | d. per lb. | 78 | 80 | 78 | 80 | 80 |
| Medium and coarse crossbred, dominion, clean scoured 50's (3) | d. per lb. | 59 | 68 | 70 | 70 | 66 |
| Jute, raw, c.i.f. Dundee: | | | | | | |
| 'Mill Lightnings' | £ per ton | 95·78 | 92·71 | 132·50 | 161·49 | 112·68 |
| 'Mill Hearts' | £ per ton | 84·00 | 79·25 | 125·92 | 147·54 | 94·50 |
| East African sisal No. 1 grade, c.i.f. London | £ per ton | 72·29 | 89·56 | 102·31 | 92·71 | 101·56 |
| Ceylon coir fibre, mattress. Fair ordinary brown, c.i.f. basis ports | s. per cwt. | 37·17 | 40·73 | 49·58 | 34·72 | 30·84 |
| Indian coir yarn, superior Anjengo, c.i.f. | £ per ton | 98·13 | 97·00 | 103·90 | 127·54 | 134·40 |
| Timber: | | | | | | |
| Douglas fir (merchantable), c.i.f. London: | | | | | | |
| Small sizes | £ per std. | 71·25 | 85·75 | 84·25 | §77·00 | 82·33 |
| Large sizes | £ per std. | 75·75 | 87·75 | 87·67 | §79·42 | 83·17 |
| Swedish redwood, c.i.f. London: | | | | | | |
| Unsorted | £ per std. | 89·52 | 90·96 | 100·21 | 99·26 | 96·16 |
| Fifths | £ per std. | 71·35 | 68·25 | 79·77 | 78·41 | 76·57 |
| Woodpulp, c.i.f. East Coast, 3 months' payment basis: | | | | | | |
| Chemical, sulphite, bleached (2) (3) | £ per ton | 57·38 | 55·00 | 55·50 | 55·14 | 51·21 |
| Chemical, sulphite, easy bleaching (3) | £ per ton | 49·75 | 47·50 | 48·92 | 50·50 | 46·92 |
| Chemical, sulphite, strong (3) | £ per ton | 47·25 | 45·00 | 45·92 | 48·00 | 44·83 |
| Chemical, sulphate, unbleached Kraft (3) | £ per ton | 44·75 | 41·75 | 42·83 | 44·50 | 42·08 |
| Mechanical, unbleached (3) | £ per ton | 29·63 | 28·50 | 28·50 | 28·50 | 28·50 |

§ Revised figure.

### Notes

(1) Prices in this table may not in all cases be representative. Specifications are stated as fully as possible against each commodity and the prices rate only to these specifications.
(2) Annual average prices for these commodities were published in the Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom for the inter-war years up to 1938, though the specifications and terms of sale (e.g. delivery) were, in many cases, not strictly comparable.
(3) Annual average prices for these commodities are available for 1946-1953, though in some cases the specifications have changed.
(4) Terms of sale revised during 1959.

**Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, Board of Trade, Room 202, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Telephone inquiries should be made to City 5757, Ext. 7299 or 7250.**


# EXPORT DRIVE

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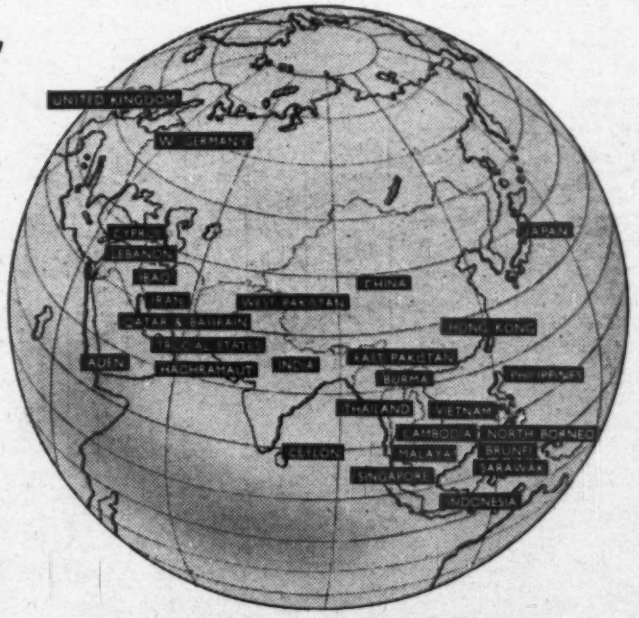
Liverpool Office: 28 Derby House, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool, 2.




**THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED**
Head Office: 2 & 3 Crosby Square, London, E.C.3.

*ASSOCIATED BANKS: ALLAHABAD BANK LTD. (INCORPORATED IN INDIA) • THE IRANO BRITISH BANK (INCORPORATED IN IRAN)*

# Turnover of the Catering Trades in December

THE TOTAL turnover of the catering trades in December was only 2 per cent. higher than a year earlier, compared with increases of 5 per cent. in October and November. Apart from restaurants, cafes, etc., which showed the same increase in December as in November (3 per cent.) each of the broad types of catering business had smaller increases in December than in November. The monthly figures are, however, subject to irregular fluctuations and during the final quarter of 1962 as a whole turnover in total (and for most kinds of business separately) showed a similar increase on a year earlier to that in the third quarter.

Turnover during 1962 as a whole was 5 per cent. higher than a year earlier compared with an increase of 7 per cent. in 1961. Increases in the duty on alcohol and cigarettes at the end of July 1961 inflated the increase that year compared with 1960 and the smaller increase in 1962 may not have been accompanied by a smaller increase in the volume of turnover. The increase in the catering trades' turnover in 1962 although smaller than that in 1961 was again larger than that in retail trade, which rose by only 3 per cent.

## Catering Trades

**Index numbers of turnover per week and percentage changes on a year earlier**

1960 = 100

| Kind of Business (Turnover in 1960 £ million) | Year | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL ALL CATERERS: (£1,290 million) | 1960 | 100 | 83 | 102 | 115 | 101 | 82 | 81 | 85 | 96 | 98 | 111 | 118 | 120 | 107 | 97 | 91 | 111 |
| | 1961 | 107 | 90 | 109 | 124 | 108 | 87 | 88 | 94 | 101 | 108 | 115 | 124 | 130 | 118 | 106 | 98 | 117 |
| | 1962 | 112 | 95 | 115 | 129 | 112 | 93 | 94 | 96 | 108 | 109 | 125 | 131 | 136 | 121 | 112 | 102 | 119 |
| | 1961 | +7 | +9 | +6 | +8 | +7 | +7 | +8 | +11 | +5 | +10 | +4 | +5 | +8 | +10 | +9 | +8 | +5 |
| | 1962 | +5 | +6 | +6 | +4 | +4 | +7 | +7 | +3 | +7 | +1 | +9 | +5 | +4 | +3 | +5 | +5 | +2 |
| Licensed hotels and holiday camps: (£169 million) | 1960 | 100 | 67 | 105 | 139 | 89 | 65 | 65 | 72 | 91 | 97 | 123 | 141 | 150 | 128 | 105 | 77 | 86 |
| | 1961 | 107 | 72 | 112 | 149 | 95 | 66 | 68 | 78 | 95 | 107 | 130 | 149 | 161 | 138 | 113 | 82 | 91 |
| | 1962 | 113 | 77 | 119 | 158 | 98 | 71 | 74 | 84 | 98 | 109 | 143 | 161 | 169 | 146 | 117 | 87 | 93 |
| | 1961 | +7 | +6 | +7 | +7 | +7 | +2 | +6 | +10 | +4 | +10 | +6 | +6 | +8 | +8 | +8 | +7 | +6 |
| | 1962 | +6 | +7 | +6 | +6 | +4 | +8 | +7 | +7 | +3 | +2 | +10 | +8 | +5 | +6 | +4 | +6 | +2 |
| Restaurants, cafes, etc., and fish and chip shops (£307 million) | 1960 | 100 | 84 | 103 | 120 | 93 | 82 | 82 | 86 | 94 | 97 | 115 | 124 | 130 | 108 | 95 | 91 | 94 |
| | 1961 | 106 | 90 | 109 | 126 | 99 | 88 | 88 | 94 | 100 | 108 | 117 | 127 | 138 | 116 | 101 | 97 | 98 |
| | 1962 | 109 | 94 | 112 | 130 | 102 | 92 | 93 | 96 | 104 | 107 | 123 | 130 | 141 | 120 | 106 | 100 | 100 |
| | 1961 | +6 | +8 | +6 | +5 | +6 | +7 | +7 | +9 | +6 | +11 | +2 | +2 | +6 | +7 | +6 | +7 | +4 |
| | 1962 | +3 | +4 | +3 | +3 | +3 | +4 | +6 | +2 | +4 | —1 | +5 | +2 | +2 | +4 | +5 | +3 | +3 |
| Public houses (£711 million) | 1960 | 100 | 83 | 102 | 110 | 106 | 82 | 81 | 85 | 98 | 97 | 108 | 114 | 114 | 102 | 95 | 91 | 126 |
| | 1961 | 109 | 92 | 108 | 120 | 114 | 89 | 90 | 95 | 103 | 109 | 112 | 120 | 126 | 115 | 106 | 99 | 133 |
| | 1962 | 114 | 97 | 116 | 125 | 119 | 97 | 97 | 98 | 113 | 110 | 124 | 128 | 132 | 118 | 113 | 104 | 135 |
| | 1961 | +9 | +11 | +6 | +10 | +8 | +8 | +10 | +13 | +5 | +12 | +3 | +6 | +10 | +12 | +11 | +9 | +6 |
| | 1962 | +5 | +6 | +8 | +4 | +4 | +9 | +8 | +2 | +10 | +1 | +11 | +6 | +5 | +3 | +7 | +5 | +1 |
| Canteens and catering contractors: (£102 million) | 1960 | 100 | 104 | 97 | 93 | 106 | 105 | 106 | 102 | 95 | 102 | 94 | 94 | 85 | 99 | 106 | 110 | 103 |
| | 1961 | 105 | 108 | 103 | 99 | 111 | 109 | 108 | 105 | 104 | 104 | 102 | 103 | 87 | 105 | 110 | 115 | 109 |
| | 1962 | 108 | 113 | 106 | 101 | 113 | 113 | 114 | 111 | 104 | 111 | 104 | 103 | 90 | 109 | 112 | 118 | 110 |
| | 1961 | +5 | +3 | +7 | +7 | +5 | +4 | +2 | +3 | +9 | +2 | +9 | +10 | +3 | +7 | +4 | +4 | +5 |
| | 1962 | +3 | +5 | +3 | +2 | +2 | +4 | +6 | +5 | nil | +6 | +2 | —1 | +4 | +3 | +2 | +3 | +1 |

# Retail Stocks in December

THE VALUE of retail stocks showed the usual seasonal decline in December, but there was a 7 per cent. increase on a year earlier, an increase similar to that shown in November. Allowing for seasonal factors the estimates show that in both value and volume terms there was no change from the high level recorded in November.

## Estimates of Changes in Total Retail Stocks

(At cost at end of month)
Index numbers (end 1956 = 100) and percentage changes on a year earlier.

| | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) At current prices. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1956. . . | 96 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 102 | 100 | 97 | 95 | 101 | 109 | 114 | 100 |
| 1957. . . | 100 | 105 | 107 | 109 | 110 | 107 | 104 | 103 | 107 | 117 | 123 | 107 |
| 1958. . . | 105 | 109 | 111 | 112 | 112 | 109 | 106 | 106 | 110 | 119 | 123 | 109 |
| 1959. . . | 108 | 111 | 112 | 114 | 115 | 114 | 111 | 109 | 114 | 123 | 129 | 115 |
| 1960. . . | 113 | 119 | 123 | 124 | 126 | 125 | 120 | 118 | 123 | 131 | 136 | 120 |
| 1961. . . | 119 | 124 | 129 | 131 | 132 | 131 | 126 | 124 | 128 | 136 | 142 | 125 |
| 1962. . . | 124 | 128 | 135 | 137 | 139 | 135 | 132 | 130 | 133 | 144 | 151 | 133 |
| 1961. . . | +5 | +5 | +5 | +5 | +4 | +5 | +5 | +5 | +4 | +4 | +4 | +4 |
| 1962. . . | +5 | +3 | +5 | +4 | +6 | +2 | +4 | +5 | +4 | +6 | +7 | +7 |
| (b) At constant (Dec. 1956) prices | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1956. . . | 99 | 103 | 103 | 104 | 103 | 101 | 98 | 96 | 102 | 110 | 115 | 100 |
| 1957. . . | 100 | 104 | 106 | 103 | 109 | 106 | 113 | 102 | 106 | 115 | 121 | 105 |
| 1958. . . | 104 | 107 | 109 | 110 | 110 | 107 | 104 | 104 | 108 | 117 | 121 | 107 |
| 1959. . . | 106 | 109 | 110 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 110 | 108 | 112 | 121 | 127 | 113 |
| 1960. . . | 111 | 117 | 122 | 122 | 124 | 123 | 117 | 116 | 120 | 128 | 133 | 117 |
| 1961. . . | 116 | 121 | 125 | 127 | 127 | 126 | 121 | 118 | 122 | 129 | 134 | 118 |
| 1962. . . | 117 | 121 | 127 | 129 | 130 | 125 | 122 | 120 | 123 | 133 | 139 | 122 |
| 1961. . . | +4 | +3 | +3 | +3 | +2 | +3 | +3 | +2 | +1 | +1 | +1 | nil |
| 1962. . . | +1 | nil | +2 | +2 | +2 | —1 | nil | +2 | +1 | +3 | +4 | +4 |

(A description of the basis and construction of these estimates was given on page 1288 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 19, 1958).

## Water Box for British Guiana

A glass fibre cleft form inlet-outlet water box manufactured by Microcell Ltd., for installation in a Georgetown, British Guiana, power station by AEI Ltd. This material was used because it is corrosion resistant, lighter in weight and resistant to hydraulic shock. Steel reinforced flanges were fitted to give greater strength.

## Output of the Wool Textile Industry

THE VOLUME of production in the wool textile industry in 1962 was 5 per cent. less than in 1961; in general, the decrease compared with the same period a year earlier was more pronounced in the first six months of 1962 – the average decrease in the latter half of the year was 4 per cent.

Figures issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that total deliveries of worsted and woollen fabrics in 1962 were 10 and 4 per cent. less respectively than in 1961. Deliveries of worsted yarn were 7 per cent. less but within this group deliveries of hand knitting yarn for retail sale were 8 per cent. more. Production of tops was 8 per, cent. less.

The total value of wool manufactures (tops, yarns, woollen fabrics, etc.) exported in 1962 was £117 million – 6 per cent. less than in 1961. Compared with a year earlier the weight of tops exported was 15 per cent. less. The total weight of yarns exported was 1 per cent. more: exports by yardage of woollen and worsted cloth were each 3 per cent. less.

### Output of the Wool Textile Industry

| | Consumption | Production | | Deliveries | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Raw wool (clean weight) | Tops (*a*) | Woollen yarn (*b*) | Worsted yarn | Woven fabrics (excludingblankets)(*c*) | | Blankets (*b*) |
| | | | | | Woollen | Worsted | |
| Quarterly average | Mn. lb. | Mn. lb. | Mn. lb. | Mn. lb. | Mn. sq. yds. | Mn. sq. yds. | Mn. sq. yds. |
| 1958 | 111·1 | 74·2 | 72·0 | 51·6 | 48·7 | 38·5 | 7·1 |
| 1959 | 127·3 | 87·1 | 78·3 | 58·0 | 51·6 | 39·7 | 7·7 |
| 1960 | 120·3 | 79·8 | 75·8 | 61·2 | 49·4 | 42·4 | 7·8 |
| 1961 | 118·0 | 80·0 | 70·3 | 61·6 | 45·8 | 42·2 | 8·4 |
| 1962 | 112·1 | 73·7 | | 57·3 | 43·9 | 38·1 | 8·2 |
| 1961 1st quarter | 125·5 | 86·2 | 74·0 | 64·4 | 45·0 | 46·4 | 8·6 |
| 2nd quarter | 124·5 | 85·5 | 71·0 | 62·7 | 45·8 | 41·0 | 6·5 |
| 3rd quarter | 106·0 | 72·1 | 64·0 | 56·4 | 46·1 | 37·7 | 8·4 |
| 4th quarter | 115·9 | 76·4 | 72·0 | 62·6 | 46·4 | 43·6 | 10·0 |
| 1962 1st quarter | 121·5 | 80·9 | 75·0 | 60·7 | 40·9 | 43·5 | 8·1 |
| 2nd quarter | 113·2 | 73·1 | 76·0 | 56·1 | 42·9 | 36·0 | 6·6 |
| 3rd quarter | 97·4 | 63·9 | 66·0 | 52·4 | 44·4 | 33·0 | 8·1 |
| 4th quarter | 116·3 | 76·9 | | 60·1 | 47·5 | 39·7 | 10·0 |
| 1961 October | 41·0 | 27·3 | .. | 22·1 | 17·0 | 14·6 | 3·7 |
| November | 40·9 | 26·6 | .. | 22·7 | 16·2 | 15·9 | 3·4 |
| December | 34·0 | 22·5 | .. | 17·8 | 13·2 | 12·9 | 3·0 |
| 1962 October | 41·1 | 26·7 | .. | 22·2 | 18·1 | 14·0 | 3·8 |
| November | 40·8 | 27·1 | .. | 21·3 | 16·8 | 14·0 | 3·6 |
| December | 34·4 | 23·2 | .. | 16·6 | 12·6 | 11·7 | 2·7 |

(*a*) Including hair. (*b*) Estimated. (*c*) Woven, woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components.

### Exports of the products of the Wool Textile Industry

Quarters or Quarterly Averages

| | Wool tops | | Yarns (*a*) | | Woven fabrics | | Other products of the wool textile industry(*b*) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ m. | Mn. lb. | £ m. | Mn. lb. | £ m. | Mn.sq.yds. | £ m. | £ m. |
| 1958 | 9·83 | 22·21 | 4·08 | 6·29 | 15·98 | 23·82 | 0·93 | 30·82 |
| 1959 | 10·02 | 24·10 | 4·62 | 7·77 | 16·18 | 25·73 | 0·96 | 31·78 |
| 1960 | 10·23 | 22·79 | 5·09 | 8·21 | 16·51 | 24·39 | 1·05 | 32·88 |
| 1961 | 9·92 | 23·02 | 4·53 | 7·29 | 15·97 | 22·68 | 0·83 | 31·24 |
| 1962 | 8·46 | 19·55 | 4·57 | 7·37 | 15·53 | 22·01 | 0·75 | 29·31 |
| 1960: | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr. | 12·00 | 25·95 | 5·42 | 8·73 | 18·87 | 29·06 | 1·06 | 37·36 |
| 2nd qtr. | 11·60 | 25·61 | 4·93 | 8·08 | 14·49 | 21·35 | 1·00 | 32·01 |
| 3rd qtr. | 8·61 | 19·28 | 4·86 | 7·75 | 16·54 | 23·40 | 1·13 | 31·14 |
| 4th qtr. | 8·69 | 20·30 | 5·15 | 8·29 | 16·15 | 23·73 | 1·02 | 31·02 |
| 1961: | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr. | 10·45 | 24·42 | 4·93 | 8·04 | 17·17 | 24·89 | 0·94 | 33·50 |
| 2nd qtr. | 10·23 | 24·25 | 4·19 | 6·90 | 15·30 | 21·86 | 0·76 | 30·48 |
| 3rd qtr. | 9·77 | 22·37 | 4·25 | 6·74 | 16·54 | 22·67 | 0·84 | 31·39 |
| 4th qtr. | 9·23 | 21·06 | 4·73 | 7·47 | 14·86 | 21·31 | 0·76 | 29·58 |
| 1962: | | | | | | | | |
| 1st qtr. | 8·41 | 19·44 | 4·65 | 7·37 | 16·00 | 22·72 | 0·76 | 29·82 |
| 2nd qtr. | 8·97 | 20·89 | 4·53 | 7·45 | 15·38 | 22·04 | 0·78 | 29·66 |
| 3rd qtr. | 7·35 | 16·92 | 4·10 | 6·55 | 15·94 | 22·12 | 0·71 | 28·10 |
| 4th qtr. | 9·11 | 20·96 | 4·10 | 8·12 | 14·50 | 21·18 | 0·75 | 29·64 |

(*a*) Including alpaca, mohair and cashmere yarns and woollen and worsted yarns of hair and wool, n.e.s.

(*b*) Including other hair drawn, carded or combed (including rabbit fur prepared for spinning), felts, wholly or partly of wool; travelling rugs, coverlets and wrappers, household textiles, blankets, and other woollen and worsted manufactures except wool flocks, shawls and carpets, and knitted, etc., fabrics are excluded.

## Sales by Wholesale Textile Houses in 1962

SALES BY wholesale textile houses rose seasonally in December and were 7 per cent. higher than in this month a year earlier, compared with increases of 2 per cent. in October and November and 3 per cent. in the fourth quarter.

During 1962 as a whole, sales were 2 per cent. lower than in 1961, when they were 1 per cent. up on the previous year.

The value of stocks held at the end of December were 2 per cent. lower than at the end of 1961.

**Note:**

These statistics are prepared by the Wholesale Textile Association. Inquiries should be addressed to: The Secretary, The Wholesale Textile Association, 75 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: City 4444).

### Total Sales and Stocks

Index Numbers (average 1950 = 100) and Percentage Changes Compared with a year Earlier

| | Value of Sales (Total Home Trade) | | Value of Stocks (at end period) (b) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | % | | % |
| 1960 Year | 106 | + 6 | .. | .. |
| 1961 Year | 107 | + 1 | .. | .. |
| 1962 Year | 105 | — 2 | .. | .. |
| 1961 1st Quarter | 101 | + 9 | 136 | + 7 |
| 2nd Quarter | 100 | — 4 | 129 | + 4 |
| 3rd Quarter | 102 | + 3 | 146 | +10 |
| 4th Quarter | 125 | — 2 | 115 | + 5 |
| 1962 1st Quarter | 94 | — 7 | 139 | + 3 |
| 2nd Quarter | 98 | — 2 | 127 | — 2 |
| 3rd Quarter | 100 | — 2 | 140 | — 4 |
| 4th Quarter | 129 | + 3 | 113 | — 2 |
| 1961 October | 143 | — 1 | 133 | +11 |
| November | 128 | — 1 | 129 | + 8 |
| December | 103 | — 4 | 115 | + 5 |
| 1962 January | 70 | — 1 | 121 | + 1 |
| February | 91 | — 4 | 137 | — 1 |
| March | 122 | —11 | 139 | + 3 |
| April | 98 | — 4 | 132 | + 1 |
| May | 107 | + 4 | 129 | — 1 |
| June | 87 | — 6 | 127 | — 2 |
| July | 73 | — 3 | 133 | — 3 |
| August | 91 | — 3 | 144 | — 3 |
| September | 137 | — 1 | 140 | — 4 |
| October | 146 | + 2 | 129 | — 3 |
| November | 131 | + 2 | 127 | — 1 |
| December | 110 | + 7 | 113 | — 2 |

### Analysis by Department

Percentage of Corresponding Values for 1961

| | Sales (b) | | Stocks (b) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | December | Jan.-Dec. | At end of Dec. |
| Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts | 105·2 | 92·8 | 87·1 |
| Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats | 97·8 | 93·2 | 103·0 |
| Women's underwear | 114·0 | 99·9 | 101·5 |
| Women's hose and children's socks | 104·3 | 98·2 | 111·3 |
| Women's millinery | 107·0 | 96·8 | 100·6 |
| Haberdashery, ribbons and wool | 101·5 | 99·7 | 93·2 |
| Children's wear | 106·3 | 97·2 | 91·9 |
| Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting | 103·0 | 96·3 | 100·7 |
| Gloves | 121·4 | 106·7 | 68·9 |
| Piece-goods and nets | 102·1 | 93·1 | 97·7 |
| Household textiles | 102·8 | 98·5 | 92·4 |
| Floor-coverings, furniture and hardware | 108·8 | 98·9 | 101·6 |
| Grand total (a) | 107·2 | 98·3 | 97·8 |

Notes:
(a) Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
(b) Valued at cost.

## Orders in the Textile and Clothing Industries

THE VOLUME of orders-on-hand at the end of December, 1962, in the textile and clothing industries considered as a group was a little over 1 per cent. less than at the end of the previous month. Compared with a year earlier deliveries in December, 1962, were 4 per cent. less and the rate of receipt of net new orders 2 per cent. less.

Sharp month to month changes in the rate at which orders are received, however, should not, by themselves, be taken to imply similar

sharp changes in production; they may, for example, lead to changes in the length of order books or the level of stocks.

**Textile and Clothing Industries (a)**
**Index Numbers of the Volume of Total Orders and Deliveries (b)**

| | Orders-on-hand (end of period) | Net new orders (c) | Deliveries (c) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | April 1959 = 100 | Average 1959 deliveries = 100 | Average 1959 deliveries = 100 |
| 1960 | 136 | 103 | 103 |
| 1961 | 104 | 91 | 99 |
| 1962 | 99 | 92 | 93 |
| 1961 1st quarter | 129 | 95 | 103 |
| 2nd quarter | 124 | 94 | 99 |
| 3rd quarter | 107 | 77 | 94 |
| 4th quarter | 104 | 97 | 99 |
| 1962 1st quarter | 98 | 91 | 96 |
| 2nd quarter | 99 | 90 | 91 |
| 3rd quarter | 92 | 83 | 89 |
| 4th quarter* | 100 | 103 | 97 |
| 1961 September | 107 | 91 | 107 |
| October | 104 | 99 | 103 |
| November | 107 | 111 | 103 |
| 1962 September | 92 | 104 | 106 |
| October* | 98 | 117 | 100 |
| November* | 101 | 112 | 104 |
| December* | 100 | 81 | 87 |

(a) Wool, hosiery (and other knitted goods), made-up clothing and the spinning, weavng and merchant converting section of the cotton and man-made fibre industries.
(b) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(c) These indices have been adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or for other seasonal variations.
*Provisional.

## Production in the Cotton Industry

THE VOLUME of production in the cotton industry in 1962 was 11 per cent. less than in 1961.

Statistics issued by the Cotton Board show that the amount of cloth woven in the year was 13 per cent. less than in 1961; output of cotton cloth and man-made fibres and mixture cloth were 15 and 7 per cent. less respectively. Output of single yarn was 11 per cent. less and the amount of yarn doubled 5 per cent. less than in 1961.

**Yarn and Cloth Production**

(All figures are weekly averages)

| | Single yarn (a) | | Doubled yarn | | Woven cloth | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cotton yarn (b) | Spun man-made fibre yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste | Cotton yarn | Other | Cotton | Man-made fibre and mixtures |
| | Mn. lb. | Mn. lb. | Mn. lb. | Mn. lb. | Mn. 1in. yds. | Mn. 1in. yds. |
| 1958† | 11·91 | 2·86 | 3·07 | 1·32 | 27·0 | 11·3 |
| 1959 | 11·66 | 2·92 | 3·18 | 1·49 | 24·7 | 11·4 |
| 1960 | 11·46 | 2·98 | 3·30 | 1·66 | 24·9 | 11·9 |
| 1961 | 10·66 | 2·55 | 2·82 | 1·52 | 23·8 | 11·7 |
| 1962 | 9·46 | 2·30 | 2·50 | 1·64 | 20·1 | 10·9 |
| 1961 December | 8·78 | 2·07 | 2·42 | 1·32 | 20·3 | 10·9 |
| 1962 January* | 9·98 | 2·39 | 2·60 | 1·54 | 22·0 | 11·9 |
| February | 10·40 | 2·48 | 2·81 | 1·60 | 22·8 | 12·2 |
| March | 10·32 | 2·55 | 2·80 | 1·68 | 22·3 | 12·2 |
| April | 8·96 | 2·25 | 2·46 | 1·47 | 20·3 | 10·8 |
| May* | 10·28 | 2·56 | 2·71 | 1·67 | 22·3 | 11·7 |
| June | 8·87 | 2·19 | 2·43 | 1·54 | 20·7 | 10·7 |
| July | 7·56 | 1·76 | 2·18 | 1·63 | 13·7 | 8·2 |
| August* | 8·46 | 2·07 | 2·01 | 1·40 | 18·8 | 9·2 |
| September | 9·28 | 2·21 | 2·42 | 1·76 | 19·0 | 10·7 |
| October* | 10·13 | 2·47 | 2·62 | 1·81 | 20·3 | 11·4 |
| November | 10·34 | 2·49 | 2·69 | 1·90 | 20·7 | 11·5 |
| December | 8·73 | 2·15 | 2·28 | 1·69 | 17·8 | 9·9 |

(a) Spun in the cotton industry. (b) Including yarns wholly of cotton and of cotton waste cotton yarn spun on condenser system and mixture yarns of cotton and cotton waste.
*Average of five weeks. †53-week period.

## Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, February 8, 1963.

| Title of Film | Registered in the Name of | Maker's Name | Registered No. | Playing Time (minutes) | Date of Registration |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BRITISH** | | | | | |
| Four Hits And A Mister | British Lion Films Ltd. | Parkside Film Productions Ltd. | Br/E 28150 | 14 | February 5 |
| Pathe Pictorial Series 417-429: | | | | | |
| *Pathe Pictorial No. 427* | Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd. | Associated British Pathe Ltd. | Br/E 28151 | 8 | February 5 |
| A Star Is Made | Saxon Film Co. Ltd. | Barbara Woodhouse | Br/E 28152 | 14 | February 5 |
| Night Cargoes: | | | | | |
| *The Wounded Stranger* | Children's Film Foundation Ltd. | The Film Producers Guild for Children's Film Foundation Ltd. | Br/E 28153 | 16 | February 5 |
| *The Smuggler's Pony* | " " | " " " | Br/E 28154 | 15 | February 5 |
| *The Secret Panel* | " " | " " " | Br/E 28155 | 16 | February 5 |
| *The Mystery of the Ruined Abbey* | " " | " " " | Br/E 28156 | 16 | February 5 |
| *Trapped In the Tunnel* | " " | " " " | Br/E 28157 | 16 | February 5 |
| *Richard Knows Too Much* | " " | " " " | Br/E 28158 | 15 | February 5 |
| *The Escape In The Coach* | " " | " " " | Br/E 28159 | 15 | February 5 |
| *The Last Cargo* | " " | " " " | Br/E 28160 | 16 | February 5 |
| Look At Life Series 16: | | | | | |
| *The Box On The Wall* | Rank Film Distributors Ltd. | Rank Film Distributors Ltd. | Br/E 28161 | 8 | February 6 |
| The Story of Regent Street | Gala Film Distributors Ltd. | Carisbrooke Films Ltd. | Br/E 28176 | 28 | February 8 |
| Terry Thomas In Tuscany | Hillcrest Productions Ltd. | Thomkin Productions Ltd. | Br/E 28179 | 28 | February 8 |
| Incident At Karandi | " " | Associated British-Pathe Ltd. for C.O.I. | Br/E 28180 | 25 | February 8 |
| Pathe News 63-11 | Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd. | Associated British-Pathe Ltd. | Br/E 27994 | 8 | February 8 |
| Pathe News 63-12 | " " | " " | Br/E 27995 | 8 | February 8 |
| Movietone News 1756A | Twentieth-Century Fox Film Co. Ltd. | British Movietonews Ltd. | Br/E 27941 | 7 | February 8 |
| Movietone News 1757 | " " " | " " " | Br/E 27942 | 7 | February 8 |
| **FOREIGN** | | | | | |
| 40 Pounds Of Trouble | Rank Film Distributors Ltd. | Universal International Films Inc. | F 28162 | 106 | February 6 |
| Fabled Island | " " | " " | F 28163 | 9 | February 6 |
| Tragic Magic | " " | " " | F 28164 | 6 | February 6 |
| Voo-Doo Boo-Boo | " " | " " | F 28165 | 6 | February 6 |
| Punchy Pooch | " " | " " | F 28166 | 6 | February 6 |
| Little Woody Riding Hood | " " | " " | F 28167 | 6 | February 6 |
| Crowin' Pains | " " | " " | F 28168 | 6 | February 6 |
| The Nun And The Sergeant | United Artists Corporation Ltd. | Eastern Film Productions Inc. | F 28169 | 74 | February 7 |
| A Girl Named Tamiko | Paramount Film Service Ltd. | Hal Wallis Production | F 28170 | 110 | February 8 |
| It's For The Birdies | " " | Paramount Pictures Corporation | F 28171 | 6 | February 8 |
| Wintertime In Melbourne | " " | " " | F 28172 | 9 | February 8 |
| Sundays And Cybele | Gala Film Distributors Ltd. | Romain Pines, Les Films Trocadero | F 28173 | 110 | February 8 |
| Warriors Rest | " " | Francos Film S.A.R.L. | F 28174 | 100 | February 8 |
| Odyssea Nuda | " " | Franco Russi | F 28175 | 70 | February 8 |
| Critic's Choice | Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd. | Warner Brothers Pictures Inc. | F 28177 | 100 | February 8 |
| F.B.I. Code 98 | " " | " " | F 28178 | 80 | February 8 |

The playing time of the film 'Warriors Five' (F 28067) registered on December 24, 1962, has been corrected to read 80 minutes.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

# Questions Asked and Answered in Parliament

*Below is a selection of questions of interest to industry asked and answered in Parliament.*

## Tuesday February 5

### Anti-Dumping Duties

A member asked for a list of the commodities which had been given extra protection under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1957, the amount and duration of the additional protection given, and the amount of the normal protection granted under the Import Duties Act 1958, in each case.

In reply, Mr. Alan Green, Minister of State, Board of Trade, circulated in the Official Report details of the seven products on which duties had been imposed under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1957:

**Particulars of Anti-Dumping Duties imposed under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1957**

| Commodity | Country of origin | Anti-dumping duty | Date of Order Imposing duty | Date of revocation of Order | Protective Duty (1) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Polymethylsiloxane Fluids | France (4) | 4s. per lb. | January 7, 1958 | June 2, 1959 | 10% |
| Pearled barley | Federal Republic of Germany | 12s. per cwt. | May 28, 1959 | Still in force | 20% |
| Sodium chlorate | Soviet Zone of Germany | £19 per ton | June 9, 1960 | Still in force | 10% |
| Butter | Republic of Ireland | £10 5s. per cwt. | November 29, 1961 | February 28, 1962 | Free |
| Ammonium Sulphate | Soviet Zone of Germany | £3 per ton | March 3, 1962 | Still in force | £4 per ton (2) |
| Lithium carbonate | Canada | 1s. per lb. | November 30, 1962 | Still in force | Free |
| Phthalic anhydride | Austria | £8 8s. 8d. per ton | December 8, 1962 | Still in force | 16⅔% (3) |
| | Federal Republic of Germany | £9 18s. 0d. per ton | December 8, 1962 | Still in force | 33⅓% |
| | Poland | £10 0s. 0d. per ton | December 8, 1962 | Still in force | 33⅓% |
| | France | £15 0s. 0d. per ton | January 23, 1963 | Still in force | 33⅓% |
| | Switzerland (4) | £8 10s. 0d. per ton | January 23, 1963 | Still in force | 16⅔% (3) |

(1) Relates to imports from the country on which anti-dumping duty imposed.
(2) Reduced to £3 4s. per ton w.e.f. October 31, 1962.
(3) Provided imports satisfy EFTA origin criteria – otherwise 33⅓%.
(4) The order related to a named producer.

### Compulsory Licence Delays

Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade was asked if he would take steps to expedite decisions on applications for compulsory licences under section 41 of the Patents Act 1949, and in particular to limit delay, now normally extending to more than a year, between filing of application and hearing, since such delays tended to frustrate the purposes of that section.

Mr. David Price, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, replied: 'If an application for a compulsory licence is opposed it must proceed a formal hearing. Before a hearing is appointed both parties submit written evidence and each party is allowed to reply in writing to the other's submission. This inevitably takes time, but the Patent Office do everything possible to avoid delay, subject to the need to give the parties adequate opportunity to put their case.'

### Assistance to Cotton Industry

The President was asked to give the total value of claims submitted and the amount of financial assistance paid at the latest available date in respect of textile machinery installed under the Cotton Industry Act 1959. He replied that the total value of claims for grant submitted by January 31, involved expenditure by the firms of £24,377,163. Grant of one-quarter of eligible expenditure was payable from public funds against approved claims, and £4,155,072 had now been paid out. These figures included the installation of new machinery and the modernization of existing machinery.

### Trade with China

A member asked the President if, in view of the necessity for increasing trade as a result of Britain's exclusion from the Common Market, he would visit the People's Republic of China in order to explore the possibilities of expanding trade with that country. In reply the Minister of State said that the possibilities of expanding trade with China were regularly explored by officials in discussion with the Chinese authorities here and in Peking. He hoped that these discussions would be mutually beneficial.

## Thursday February 7

### Record Spending by Overseas Visitors

REPLYING IN THE House of Lords to a question about earnings from the tourist industry, Lord Derwent, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said it was provisionally estimated that in 1962 about £220 million was spent in the United Kingdom by overseas visitors, and a further £100 million or so for international travel to and from the United Kingdom was paid to British carriers. These were the highest figures ever recorded.

The estimate of £220 million included receipts from visitors' shopping for personal and household effects to be exported in their personal baggage. It did not include expenditure on other goods such as antiques and cars which were not included in their personal baggage. Such items were included in the totals for these items in the Trade and Navigation Accounts, but it was not possible to say what proportion of the totals represented purchases by tourists.

It was reasonable to assume that one indirect effect of tourism to this country was to increase demand for British goods among returned travellers, but it was not possible to put a figure to this.

## Tuesday February 12

### Trade with USSR

Asked what steps were now being taken to increase British trade with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other Communist countries, the Minister of State said that all the services of the Board of Trade were available to British exporters interested in selling to the Soviet bloc, and the President would be glad to see an increase in the level of our trade with those countries.

In reply to a further question he said that bilateral agreements concluded with the countries of the Soviet bloc provided a framework within which East-West trade could grow.

He also said that imports of Soviet crude oil were prohibited except under licence from the Board of Trade.

### Organization of British Exports

In reply to a question, the Minister of State said the President would not advise the appointment of a Royal Commission to review the whole organization of British exports, in view of the situation described in the Report of the Working Group on Export Merchants published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 1.

### Imports of Wool Products into United States

In reply to questions, the Minister of State said there had been reports that the United States Administration was considering taking some action to limit imports of wool products into the United States. 'H.M. Government would view any such action with grave concern and Her Majesty's Ambassador in Washington has left the Administration in no doubt of our views.'

### Lord President's Visit to North-East

Asked whether, following the visits to the North-East area by the Lord President of the Council, the President intended to schedule Tees-side as a development area, the Parliamentary Secretary said the President was considering whether he would be justified in listing the Tees-side area as a development district under the Local Employment Act. In doing so, he would take account of any views held by the Lord President of the Council.

Numerous questions were also asked about employment, advance factories, industrial development certificates, etc., affecting other parts of the country. They are reported in *Hansard* of February 12.

# Recent Export Orders

**United Kingdom firms are invited to send in brief details of new export orders or contracts for publication on this page.**

The Roumanian State Enterprise for Mineral Exploration is now operating five of these Leyland Super Hippo haulage trucks and a Super Hippo tractor in various parts of the country. The one shown here is carrying an 11-ton Russian-built tractor.

**Road Surfacing Machinery for Jordan**

A £40,000 order has been received by Frederick Parker Ltd., Leicester, for the supply of two mobile asphalt plants. They will be used in the surfacing of the Amman to Ma'an desert road.

**Kenya Buys Buses**

Leyland Motors Ltd., have received an order from Kenya for fifteen bus chassis, worth £50,000.

**Control Gear for Czechoslovakia**

Brookhirst Igranic are to supply controls for a railway wheel, tyre and axle plant which is being constructed near Ostrava.

**T.V. Camera Tubes for Egypt**

English Electric Valve Co. Ltd., Chelmsford, have supplied tubes for the Marconi equipment which has been installed in the new studio of the United Arab Republic Broadcasting and Television Corporation.

**Structural Steelwork for Mauritius Power Station**

An order for the supply of approximately 500 tons of fabricated structural steelwork for the Fort Victoria, Mauritius, power station, has been awarded to William Bain & Co. Ltd., Coatbridge.

**Papermaking Machinery for India**

Millspaugh Ltd., Sheffield, have contracted to supply the Indian Government with three papermaking machines, and auxiliary equipment for the manufacture of banknote paper. The value of the contract, including spare parts, is about £750,000.

**Cable for Iran Hotel**

Over 114 miles of cable has been supplied by BICC Ltd., to the Royal Tehran Hilton Hotel for general wiring and power cabling.

**Language Laboratories for Overseas**

Chisbury Distributors Ltd., have supplied language laboratories to Hyderabad in India, Uruguay, the Persian Gulf and South Africa.

**Liberia Buys British Trucks**

As a result of their success in Ghana, AEC trucks have been chosen by The Mim Timber Co. Ltd., as part of the extension of their activities in Liberia. The trucks will be used for carrying both sawn and logged timber and will have specially reinforced bodies and Duramin cabs.

**Vienna University Buys Drilling Machine**

EMI Electronics Ltd., have received an order from Vienna University for an electronically controlled drilling machine, which will be used in its Institute of Industrial Electronics. Students will use it for instruction in the principles of machine tool control. It can be controlled automatically from a punched tape programme.

**Structural Steelwork for Netherlands**

Fleming Brothers (Structural Engineers) Ltd., Glasgow, are to supply structural steelwork for the new giant Borax NV storage plant at Europort.

**Southern Hemisphere's Most Powerful Light**

The contract to supply the most powerful light in the southern hemisphere has been awarded to Stone-Chance Ltd., of Crawley, Sussex. The light – 11,000,000 candle power – is a gift to the City of Auckland from the late Sir Ernest Davis, a keen yachtsman and former mayor of Auckland, and will be installed in Tiritiri lighthouse.

**Tippers and Tractors for Nigeria and Mauritius**

Four AEC tipping trucks have been ordered by Niger Motors Ltd., of Lagos and Apapa, to be used in connection with the Nigerian project for extending the wharf at Apapa. Orders have also been received from Mauritius for a total of 13 AEC tractors, which are to be used on the island's sugar plantations.

**Tubing for Poland**

An order for the supply of £7,000 worth of pure fused quartz tubing has been received from Poland by Thermal Syndicate Ltd., of Wallsend, Northumberland.

**Vehicle Orders from Africa and India**

Leyland Motors Ltd., have recently received orders for 48 'Worldmaster' buses and 84 truck chassis from South and Central Africa, making the total amount of orders placed from this part of the world last year, over £2½ million. A repeat order has also been placed by The National Projects Construction Corporation, New Delhi, for five Leyland Comet haulage chassis and four Comet tipper chassis.

**Greece Orders Coaches**

Three AEC luxury coaches have been ordered by The Hellenic Mediterranean Lines of Piraeus to connect with their Italy-Greece car ferry service between Brindisi and Ptras.

**British Steelwork for NATO Buildings**

Edward Wood and Co. Ltd., Manchester, have won a contract worth £52,000 for the provision of structural steelwork for NATO buildings to be constructed in Western Germany.

**Russia Buys More British Plant**

The Power-Gas Corporation are to supply two crystallizers to Continental Engineering NV for the fourth urea plant being constructed in the USSR. Power-Gas supplied similar vacuum crystallizers for three other plants which are at present under construction.

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Contractors to H.M. Government

## Meeting the Export Challenge

*By A. D. Stroud, Export Manager, Santon Ltd., Newport, Mon. and Honorary Secretary of the South Wales Exporters Club.*

MEMBERS AND GUESTS of the thriving South Wales Exporters' Club celebrated its second anniversary on January 14. The guest speaker was Mr. L. G. Oxford, President of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Branch of the National Association of British Manufacturers and Managing Director of Fram Filters Ltd., Treforest, Glam.

As a result of the Export Council for Europe Conference at Cardiff last October, which had for its theme 'The Challenge of Europe', a number of small- and medium-size manufacturers, some of whom were not exporting at all, and others who felt they could do more, decided that the only way to make any real impact overseas was by co-operative effort. An Export Consortium of 16 manufacturers has been formed under the chairmanship of Mr. Oxford, who will lead a selling mission to Finland, Scandinavia, Holland and Belgium in the spring. Mr. Oxford gave a progress report on the Consortium and demonstrated the *raison d'être* of the organization and said how very much he appreciated the support of the Board of Trade Office for Wales.

The membership of the Consortium is likely to be increased, and several members of the South Wales Exporters' Club expressed considerable interest in its aims. Other member firms already established in these markets offered to help the Consortium in every possible way. The South Wales Exporters' Club, of which Mr. Stanley H. Elliott, M.B.E., Chairman and Managing Director, H. J. Elliott Ltd., Treforest, Glam., is Chairman, was one of the first to be formed in the United Kingdom and was sponsored by the Federation of British Industries following an Export Round Table Conference in October, 1960.

Meetings are held in Cardiff every six weeks in an informal atmosphere, and although originally limited to about 20, the support has been such that there are now over 80 members spread throughout South Wales and Monmouthshire, and there has never been less than 50 per cent. attendance at any meeting. It was not long before the activities of the Cardiff Club spread further west to Swansea, Port Talbot and Milford Haven, and the Swansea and West Wales Exporters' Club was formed a little over a year ago under the chairmanship of Mr. J. L. Lewis, Managing Director of Unifloc Ltd., Swansea.

The Board of Trade Office for Wales has been represented at every Cardiff and Swansea meeting, and much of the success achieved so far undoubtedly stems from the support and guidance of Mr. R. W. Daniel, C.B.E., Controller, Wales, Mr. P. A. Waldron, Export Officer, and his colleagues.

Left to right at the cake-cutting ceremony are Mr. L. G. Oxford; Mr. A. D. Stroud, Club Secretary; Mr. S. H. Elliott, Chairman; Mrs. M. Mapp, Assistant Secretary, N.A.B.M., who baked the cake; and Mr. J. L. Lewis, Chairman of the Swansea and West Wales Exporters Club.

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# Government Surplus Sales by Auction

## Air Ministry

| 1963 | Stores | Location | Auctioneers |
|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 22 | Approx. 154 acres of land including two hangars (122 ft. by 244 ft. approx.) one with planning permission for storage. | Royal Air Force, Beccles, Suffolk | George Durrant & Sons, Beccles, Suffolk. (Tel. Beccles 2122). |
| Feb. 22 | Approx. 300 tons of wheat and barley straw | Anfield Farm, Little Horwood, Winslow, Bucks. | W. Brown & Co., 415 High Street, Tring, Herts. (Tel. Tring 2235/6). |
| Feb. 27 | Approx. 38 acres of land including three hangars (one 234 ft. by 150 ft. approx., two 250 ft. by 120 ft. approx.) and numerous other buildings. | Royal Air Force Station, Technical Site, Hornchurch, Essex. | Kemsleys, 10 Weston Road, Romford, Essex. (Tel. Romford 44175). |
| Mar. 27 | Huts and buildings, one Hinaidi hangar, timber, Seco and Nissen huts, miscellaneous items. | Royal Air Force Station, Wilmslow, Cheshire | Frank R. Marshall & Co., 35 Princess Street, Knutsford, Cheshire. (Tel. Knutsford 2561). *Catalogues free.* |
| Mar. 28 | Miscellaneous stores and equipment | No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury. | Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel. Kidderminster 2053). |

The above sale will include clothing and webbing equipment, balloon fabric, cordage, dinghies, parachutes, cameras and projectors, radio and electrical equipment, furniture and general stores.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| May 1 | Miscellaneous stores and equipment | No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford. | South & Stubbs, 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel. Stafford 2331). |
| May 9 | Miscellaneous stores and equipment | No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood, Lancs. | Brady & Son, 17 Warren Street, Stockport. Cheshire. (Tel. Stockport 2252). |

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sales, on application to the auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*), all other catalogues free.

**TENDER SALES**

Tenders are invited for the purchase and removal of a T.2 hangar, approx. size 240 ft. by 110 ft., situated at Swanton Morley, Norfolk. Apply within seven days of the date of this notice to Air Ministry (C.19A), Turnstile House, High Holborn London, W.C.1, for tender form.

## War Office

| 1963 | Stores | Location | Auctioneer |
|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 19-21 | Machine tools, Nissen huts and miscellaneous stores. | W.D. Storage Depot, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London. | Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Royal 4861). |
| Feb. 28 and Mar. 1 | Vehicles, watches and miscellaneous stores | W.D. Storage Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, Nr. Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. | Dixon & Wallace Ltd. (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow, E.1. (Tel. Bridgeton 2447). |
| Mar. 5 | Hand tools, plant, textiles and miscellaneous stores including: | Northern Command, Ordnance Sub-Depot, Barlow, Nr. Selby, Yorks. | Bartle & Son (Dept. L), 50-52 Merrion Street, Leeds 2. (Tel. 20898). |

Tool kits; hand tools; clothing and textiles; generators; compressors; drilling machines; ferrous and non-ferrous metals; electrical; wireless and signal equipment; fire fighting equipment; furniture; carpets and rugs; fire pumps; batteries; cable; tyres, etc.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 7-8 | Hand tools, watches and miscellaneous stores. | W.D. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts. | Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. 54272). |
| Mar. 14 | Electrical equipment, plant and miscellaneous stores. | Technical Stores Sub-Depot, Wem, Salop | Hall, Wateridge & Owen (Dept. L), High Street, Shrewsbury. (Tel. 2081). |

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

**MACHINE TOOLS – SALE BY TENDER**

Vertical broach; deep hole drill; internal and surface grinders; capstan and centre lathes; plain and thread millers; horizontal and drawing presses; finishing, tapering, forging and assembly machines, equipment, etc.

**Locations**: W.D. Storage Depots, Featherstone, Wolverhampton, Staffs., and Kidderminster, Worcs.

Application for tender forms should be made to War Office, Directorate of Disposals, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tender forms must be returned by March 5, 1963.

Permission to view on presentation of tender forms only.

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# *Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas*

## Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibition Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

| | Date Last Published | Date Next Published |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | Feb. 1 | May 3 |
| Outside Europe | Jan. 4 | April 5 |
| Europe | Dec. 7 | Mar. 1 |

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3096, Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

* indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

† indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

## Additions to Classified Lists of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

THE fairs and exhibitions given below are additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 1, January 4 and December 7 respectively.

### UNITED KINGDOM

**ADDITION;**

BLACKPOOL: INTERNATIONAL CYCLE AND MOTOR CYCLE SHOW. May 15-19, 1963. At Winter Gardens. Apply, The British Cycle and Motor Cycle Industries Association Ltd., Starley House, Eaton Road, Coventry. (Tel. Coventry 27427).

### OUTSIDE EUROPE

**ADDITION;**

BAHRAIN: AGRICULTURAL SHOW AND TRADE FAIR; March 27-April 5, 1963. Apply. The Secretary, Bahrain Agricultural & Trade Fair 1962, Department of Public Relations and Broadcasting, Manama, Bahrain.

### EUROPE

**ADDITION;**

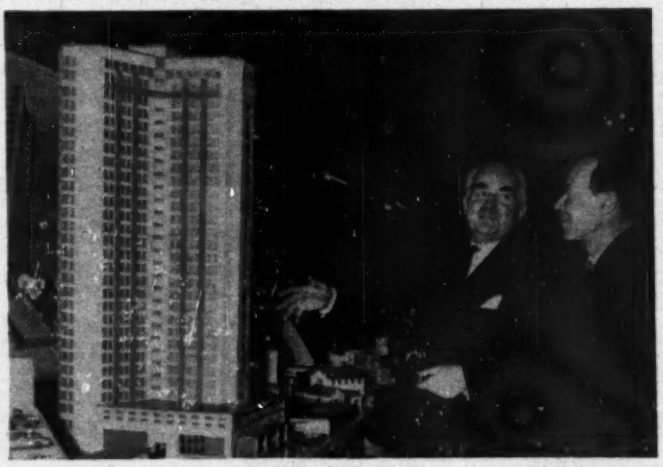
OSLO: INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY EXHIBITION. November 5-12, 1963.
Apply, Studieselskapet For Norsk Industri, Forskningsveien 1, Blindern, Oslo.

## Third International Materials Handling Conference

THE INSTITUTE of Materials Handling is holding its third International Conference at the Metropole Hotel, Brighton, from May 8 to 10, the theme being 'Handling Ahead'. This conference is one of the Institute's contributions to National Productivity Year, and the response from delegates is already far in excess of the previous conference held at Southport in 1961. Inquiries to the National Secretary, Institute of Materials Handling, 32 Watling Street, London, E.C.4.

## Mr. Alan Green Visits the Amsterdam Motor Show

MR. ALAN GREEN, Minister of State, Board of Trade, visited the Netherlands on February 11 to attend the Amsterdam Motor Show. He also attended the luncheon of the Anglo-Dutch Trade Council at Amsterdam and visited the firm of Landré and Glinderman, who hold agencies for more than seventy British firms and who are celebrating their centenary this year.



**Minister of State at Meccano Trade Exhibition**

Mr. Alan Green (*right*), Minister of State, Board of Trade, being shown a Meccano model of the Hilton Hotel, Park Lane, by Mr. Norman Craig, director, Meccano Ltd., at the Meccano Trade Exhibition held at the Grosvenor Hotel, London, on February 4. Mr. Craig reported that for eight consecutive years the firm's export business had topped £1 million and had made good progress in West Germany and Japan. The firm is half way through a plan for redeveloping and retooling the Liverpool factory which will further increase turnover and help employment on Merseyside. The exhibition attracted buyers from all continents and during 1963 the firm plans to exhibit at ten overseas fairs.

The Minister of State said he was pleased to hear of the efforts being made by the Meccano firm in the export trade, and was especially impressed with the news of the good business being done with Germany and Japan, traditional makers of toys themselves. He continued: 'My hope is that Meccano will have a record year in exports and will beat that record the year after. When all is said and done, it is on the capacity to sell abroad that the real future of areas like Merseyside depends'.

## From Britain to Adelaide

THE BRITISH WEEK in Adelaide, South Australia, from September 16 to 21 provides a useful opportunity for British manufacturers to introduce new lines into South Australia, and it will generally be found that the most practical way is to get into touch with the London buying agents for Adelaide retail outlets. A list of these agents can be had from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757). Supervising the arrangements in Adelaide is the British Trade Commissioner at 15 Franklin Street, with assistance in London from the Export Publicity and Fairs Branch of the Board of Trade. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3118).

An Elizabethan dining room serving dinners Tudor-style is planned as one of the features of the Week. The shops and department stores of this town of 600,000 people will be specially decorated and will feature a wide range of consumer goods from Britain. The Board of Trade is sending flags and lanterns for the streets, and it is hoped there will be a visit from a British military band.

The South Australian Housing Trust is making two new houses available to be specially fitted and furnished in the English style.

## Good Effect of United Kingdom Display at Paris Furniture Fair

**A Special Report from the British Embassy, Paris**

THE SECOND Salon International du Meuble, organized by the Union Nationale des Industries Française de l'Ameublement, was held this year at the Exhibition Hall, Porte de Versailles, from January 23 to 28. This event is bi-ennial, alternate years being 'national' only. The products on show were furniture (reproduction, contemporary and rustic), in suites and individual pieces, kitchen and bathroom furniture, garden furniture, bedding, furnishing textiles, carpets and other floor coverings. Open to trade buyers only, the Salon attracted 24,000 visitors from Paris and the French provinces, and over 5,000 from numerous foreign countries.

French manufacturers were naturally predominant, with 650 firms exhibiting mainly in furniture and accessories, 300 foreign firms exhibited representing 18 countries, the largest contingents coming from Western Germany and Italy with approximately 70 exhibitors each, again in the furniture section, followed by Belgium with 45 exhibitors. The United Kingdom effort was split evenly between furniture and carpet manufacturers. Thirteen United Kingdom furniture manufacturers exhibited to good effect a comprehensive selection of furniture on individual stands throughout the exhibition hall. Well-known names like 'Lebus' and 'G-Plan' were represented with an attractive range of contemporary furniture. Another United Kingdom manufacturer exhibited a good selection of reproduction furniture, the latter type being of special interest in France at present. British quality and craftsmanship in the manufacture of reproduction furniture is well accepted in France, and United Kingdom manufacturers would be well advised to investigate the market. Competition from French and other European manufacturers is nothing like so severe in reproduction as, for example, contemporary furniture. However, most United Kingdom exhibitors of furniture expressed satisfaction with the number of trade inquiries received, many of which it is hoped will lead to firm orders from France and other overseas countries.

Unlike the furniture exhibitors, United Kingdom carpet manufacturers were grouped together. Unfortunately the demand for space had been unusually heavy for this Salon, and consequently our manufacturers were unable to exhibit large carpets in the relatively restricted areas allocated to them by the organizers. Nevertheless the smaller size carpets were shown to excellent effect and without any real competition from French or other foreign carpet manufacturers. This display by nine United Kingdom manufacturers was organized by the British Carpets Promotion Council, who were financially assisted by the Board of Trade. Following their participation in the Paris International Textile Fair in 1962, the Council wisely decided to follow up this year by exhibiting in two Salons – the Salon du Meuble and in the forthcoming Foire de Paris which will also incorporate the International Textile Fair (Marché Textile International). The Foire de Paris will afford our carpet manufacturers the opportunity of also exhibiting British carpets to the French public (some 3 million visitors attend the Foire de Paris each year).

Sales of British carpets in France have yet to be developed – the market is a big one, and the potential is undoubtedly there. Advertisement by means of exhibition in such trade fairs in France is undoubtedly the correct course, and good hopes of future sales success may be held. Approximately 1,000 trade inquiries were received by our carpet manufacturers at the Salon, and sales were reported to be very satisfactory. These inquiries came from French and foreign trade buyers, the latter including businessmen from South Africa, Kenya, Italy, Canada, Belgium, Western Germany, Scandinavian and West African countries. It is anticipated that many follow-up inquiries will be received by our manufacturers, and that many will result in firm orders. It is also interesting to note that a number of inquires were received from small French retailers for supply direct.

His Excellency The Ambassador, Sir Pierson Dixon, visited the Salon on January 24, and was escorted around United Kingdom and some French stands by the organizers. Inquiries concerning the 1965 event should be addressed to Commissariat-Général, Salon International du Meuble, 22, avenue Franklin-Roosevelt, Paris 8e.

## Leathergoods, Luggage and Handbag Fair

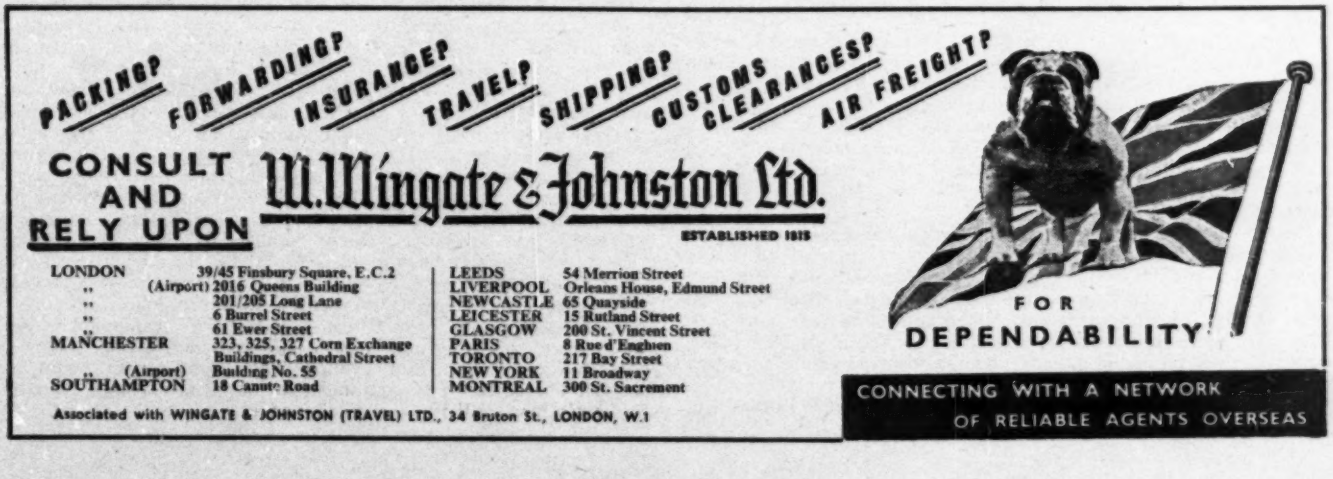
A VISIT to the Leathergoods, Luggage and Handbag Fair (February 11-15) at the Mount Royal Hotel, London, proves that in this field British manufacturers and designers are holding their own abroad. Having spoken to some of the 140 exhibitors, it appears that export figures are steady, and though the Commonwealth countries and the Americas are the main markets, sales are being made further afield by such manufacturers as the Rivera Mercantile Company Ltd., who export to Japan, and Farwig and Bullock Ltd., who have a growing market in Africa.

Sponsored by The National Leather Goods and Saddlery Manufacturers' Association Inc., the Fair claims to be one of the largest ever held since the first one in 1953 which was called the Leather Goods Industries Fair. This year, among the exhibitors of luggage, sporting goods and a variety of fancy goods and novelties, are some 38 handbag makers, hence a wide selection of handbags of all kinds varying in price from 15s. to £150.

Highlights in design and materials are a new style of luggage with flush lids in Vynalite, a scuff- and scratch-proof material, manufactured by Barrow Hepburn and Gale Ltd.; soft reversible handbags by Freedex Ltd.; new non-run stitching for Crown luggage; exotic imitation crocodile skin cases made of varnished fibreboard – comparatively inexpensive – made by Spartan Luggage Ltd.; and a display of handbags by Universal Leather Goods Co. Ltd. – with not a single leather one in sight – which would convince sceptics as to the quality of the leather-type plastics now produced.

**Guide to European Fairs and Exhibitions**

A pocket-sized bound guide to European trade fairs and exhibitions in 1963 has been produced by C. Nicholls and Company Ltd., of Philips Park, Manchester, and of the Millard Press, London, S.W.4. The publishers draw attention in the guide to their service of design, translation and printing in foreign languages of overseas sales promotion material. Inquiries regarding copies should be made to the publishers, C. Nicholls and Co. Ltd., and the Millard Press.

## Overseas Buyers at Gifts and Fancy Goods Fair

THE 14TH INTERNATIONAL Gifts and Fancy Goods Fair, held at Blackpool, was officially opened by H.R.H. the Princess Royal on February 4. This was the second occasion Her Royal Highness had performed the opening ceremony and she said it gave her much pride to note the spectacular progress made by the industry in recent years. She welcomed the many visitors from overseas and said that fairs such as this could show to the world an example of friendly competition. She felt that the Fair provided a keystone on which to build a strong and enduring gifts industry. After completing her tour of the Fair the Princess Royal was presented with a set of hand-carved sterling silver teaspoons from Birmingham craftsmen, in a pattern of interwined roses of Lancaster and York by Mr. Elkan Simons, chairman of the Fair.

There were over 1,000 exhibitors displaying their wares and the exhibition covered an area of nearly 400,000 square feet. At the Imperial Hotel, British manufacturers were showing fine china, glassware and all types of pottery. At the Metropole Hotel there were displays by manufacturers and importers who were selling to the wholesale trade only. Talbot House housed exhibitors of brassware, fancy goods, fine china, glassware, lamp shades, lighting fittings, mirrors, pictures, picture frames, pottery, ornamental pottery, and stationery. At the Winter Gardens there were displays of fancy goods, picture frames, smokers' requisites, stationery, table mats, tableware, toilet goods, trays and trolleys, etc. In addition there were showings of chromeware, handbags, jewellery, silverware, small leather goods, travel goods, umbrellas, watches and clocks.

Before the Fair was officially opened, buyers were arriving in Blackpool from all parts of Great Britain and many overseas countries. The babble of voices in the already crowded exhibition halls emphasized the truly international character of this exhibition. During the first day of the Fair, and on all subsequent days, interpreters were kept busy translating the inquiries from the many foreign firms interested in the displays. For the first time in the history of the Fair, an official delegation was expected from Communist China. There were many Commonwealth visitors, particularly from Canada and Australia and many buyers from European countries. American department stores, too, had sent their representatives to sample some of the goods on show. There was heavy representation from France and Germany. Charter flights had also been arranged for groups of Danish and German business men.

Mr. Elkan Simons, in his reply to the opening address of the Princess Royal, said: 'To provide not only trade for the present, but for the future, we must vigorously exploit opportunities in every corner of the world. Beginning as a small domestic fair, we are now the major international fair in this widely expanding gifts field. We have been able to do this because we have constantly sought out new buyers and new countries. We have shown them our work and have discussed frankly with them the best ways of approaching their various markets.' In 1962 gift-ware exports were valued at an estimated £115 millions, he added.

During the week of this Fair buyers were expected from Europe, America, the Middle East and many other countries. They had come to buy, not only British products, but products from overseas which were on display here, said Mr. Elkan Simons. 'However, it would be short sighted to rely exclusively on this Fair. A number of manufacturers have for some time participated in the Frankfurt Spring Fair, with a growing measure of success. I am hopeful that these and other exhibitors and members of trade associations will participate in the Chicago International Trade Fair this year. This virtually untapped Mid-Western American Market, of which Chicago forms the focal point, will bring our manufacturers in touch with over 60 million potential buyers. Next May the British Jewellers' Association for the first time will hold their annual conference overseas – in Amsterdam.'

On the opening day the Board of Trade stand and the Export Credits Guarantee Department provided information to many buyers from overseas countries. Several Canadian and American buyers expressed their appreciation of what some of them described as a 'Display of Enterprise and Salesmanship' at the exhibition. They were much impressed by what they saw and many stated they would on their return be making plans to visit the exhibition again in 1964.

In the hour before the Fair was officially opened, Lumos Co. Ltd. received an order in excess of £5,000 from the American Store Group for their teak and exotic wood tableware. This company, who already export 60 per cent. of their manufactured goods to the United States and Canada, also received an order for some £250 worth of samples of their tableware from a German firm.

The Fair is the most important event of the Gift Buyers' Year, and for British exhibitors, the Fair represents their largest co-operative export drive. Britain's gift industry currently exports over £115 millions annually and it is anticipated that when all orders are totalled the trading figure for 1963 will be greatly increased.

## Overseas Interest in Hardware Exhibition

THE NINTH International Hardware Trade Fair at Olympia, February 4 to 8, essentially a trade exhibition, featured displays ranging from some of the smallest nuts and bolts to oil-fired central heating equipment, from adhesives of every description to builders' equipment, and from industrial and household electrical appliances to farmers' spraying equipment. Over the years the importance of this fair has become recognized as an international buying centre for the hardware trade, and each year there has been a steady increase in the volume of business negotiated by an ever increasing number of trade buyers from all over the world.

In addition to the large number of new products presented by British manufacturers were hundreds of new products from overseas countries, including the United States, Canada, Japan, West Germany, Hong Kong, France, the Scandinavian countries, Australia, Italy, Spain, Holland, Austria, Switzerland, Bulgaria, Poland, Pakistan, Hungary and the U.S.S.R. This was the first time that Russia exhibited at the fair, and their range included aluminium ware, electric irons, sewing machines, refrigerators, glassware, pottery, electric lamps and alarm clocks.

Looking around the various stands it was apparent that more and more manufacturers, both British and overseas, are catering for the 'do-it-yourself' enthusiast. Among the new gadgets displayed was a new saw, a three-in-one tool specially designed for the handyman for cutting wood, laminates, veneers and synthetic materials. On the blade it featured a set square and a twelve inch calibrated rule. Another useful tool was a new six inch bench grinder known as Type GPG6 suitable for grinding and touching up small lathe tools, chisels, drills, and for light toolroom work. With a wire brush or calico mop fitted, it could be used for light buffing and polishing. The half-horse-power electric motor is operated from A.C. 200/240 volts supply. The grinder is supplied complete with two six-inch grinding wheels – one coarse and one fine – wheel guards, tool rest and five feet of cable. One of the more common jobs tackled by the handyman is the fixing of shelves, cupboards, etc., to walls so it was not surprising to see some new fixing kits on display. These were available in three sizes, the Popular, Household and Handyman, and were supplied complete with a selection of plugs, screws and a tool for boring holes. The largest of the three – the Handyman kit – consisted of 72 assorted plugs, 34 assorted screws, an adaptable drill and a plug and screw gauge. There were many other new tools, power planes, hacksaw attachments and a number of new accessories and attachments for power tools, all of which contributed to making the task of the handyman easier, and the result of his work much neater.

One of the highlights of the display was a gardening section arranged on the second floor of the Empire Hall. This featured a fully stocked self-service garden shop full of the newest gardening aids, horticultural chemicals, tools and sundries. The approach to the shop was paved in multi-coloured stone blocks in different shapes, and the display on this forecourt featured banks of lawnmowers, wheelbarrows, and lawnsweepers. Surrounding two sides of the shop was an 'L' shaped arcade comprised of separate manufacturers' stands. On the other side of the shop were two greenhouses, one of aluminium and the other of red cedar, both containing a range of greenhouse accessories such as fans, heaters, ventilators.

Exhibits from overseas included hand tools, paint brushes, ice crushing machines, pots and pans from the United States, tools from Japan, ladders, tools, cutlery, picnicware, electric lawnmowers from West Germany, sets of garden furniture made of plastic covered rattan from Hong Kong, a gadget for cleaning Venetian blinds, wheel balancing machines, torque wrenches, sockets, rachets, motor vehicle tools, from France. The Scandinavian countries featured a wide range of equipment including saws, hand tools of all descriptions, cutlery, and kitchenware.

## *Overseas Trade Section*

# How Honorary Consular Officers Can Help Exporters

BUSINESSMEN ABROARD either for work or pleasure may sometimes be in doubt about the extent to which they can call on Honorary Consular Officers for help. The following notes, provided by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, may be of some assistance.

**What is an Honorary Consul?**

The Head of a British Consulate-General or Consulate is almost always an established member of Her Majesty's Foreign Service. But if the post is a Vice-Consulate, the chances are that he will be a locally-appointed officer employed on an honorary basis. There are fifty-six such honorary posts in Europe, seven in Asia, eleven in Africa, and sixty-eight in the Americas.

**Who will he be?**

An honorary British consular officer may himself be a businessman, perhaps the manager of a local British bank or trading company. He may be a permanent resident of long standing, or he may have settled in the town on retirement. He will not in every case be a British subject. But he is chosen for the standing and goodwill he enjoys or will enjoy locally.

**Why is he appointed?**

In the many centres abroad where British interests are considerable, yet not enough to justify the whole apparatus of a career post, such honorary representation is a great help to British visitors and residents, notably in places where a heavy tourist traffic results in many personal difficulties and problems.

**How can he help exporters?**

In addition to helping with the personal problems mentioned above, he often deals with shipping matters and visa work and sometimes takes an active interest in trade promotion. He will certainly be concerned with the interests and the corporate life of the resident British community, large or small. He will usually be able to help business visitors with introductions to local businessmen and officials, but he is not normally able to provide the detailed commercial information which the exporter is entitled to expect from Embassies, Legations and career consular posts, for he has virtually no staff to keep the necessary records, is himself doing the job only part-time, and may have his own business interests to consider.

**How and when should an exporter contact an honorary consular officer?**

In emergency, of course, direct, but normally through Export Services Branch or the nearest Regional Officer of the Board of Trade, who will advise on the extent of the services individual honorary consular officers can be expected to provide. Export Services Branch will also be able to give exporters advice and introductions relating to the areas concerned.

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## Telex Service with Lebanon

THE GENERAL Post Office announce a telex service between the United Kingdom and the Lebanon which opened on February 7 with an exchange of greetings between Mr. Reginald Bevins, Postmaster General, and M. Rene Moawad, Lebanese Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

The service is available between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. G.M.T. from Monday to Saturday and 6 a.m. and 11 a.m. on Sundays and public holidays. Calls will cost £2 7s. 3d. for a minimum of three minutes, and 15s. 9d. for each additional minute.

**Note:** There are about 40 telex subscribers in the Lebanon, all in Bierut. The businesses concerned include banks, exchange offices, importers and exporters, shipping agents, airways and the press.

## Arabic for Businessmen

THE MIDDLE EAST CENTRE for Arab Studies situated at Shemlan in the Lebanon some 20 miles from Beirut offers facilities for businessmen and others to learn Arabic at the same time as gaining firsthand knowledge of the Arab way of life. There are several courses of instruction organized by the Centre designed to meet the different requirements of students. The courses last from 9 months to 6 weeks and examinations may be taken and diplomas awarded to successful candidates.

In addition the Centre organizes bi-annual Middle East Background Courses, the tenth of which will be held from April 29 to May 3. The fee for the Course which will include luncheon and light refreshments on each of the five days, will be 10 guineas or the equivalent in local currency. Reasonable accommodation is available in two hotels in Shemlan at a cost of about 25s. a day *en pension*.

A limited number of vacancies are available for this course and applications to fill these, and any inquiries about the Middle East Centre for Arab Studies, should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Export Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2528). Applications should arrive by March 18, 1963.

# Trade and Financial Arrangements

## Yugoslavia and France

THE FRENCH *'Moniteur Officiel du Commerce International'* of December 12, 1962, announced that a new trade agreement was signed in Belgrade on November 26, 1962, between the Government and Yugoslavia and the Governments of France, the Republics of Central Africa, Congo, Gabon, Chad, the Malagasy Republic and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. The agreement is valid from January 1, 1963, to December 31, 1963, and aims at facilitating and developing trade between the contracting parties.

French exports to Yugoslavia will be subject to the multilateral import procedure applying to goods coming from countries of the zone of convertability.

Yugoslav exports to France will include honey, agricultural products, tobacco, lubricating oils, wool fabrics and cotton yarn, clothing, metals and clocks. Among the goods to be exported to the African States and the Malagasy Republic are vegetables, tobacco, textile products, footwear, oil-stoves, and miscellaneous mechanical and electrical equipment. Exports to Yugoslavia from the African States and the Malagasy Republic will include coffee, cocoa, tropical woods, vanilla and graphite.

The French text of the notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

## Iraq and Federal Republic of Cameroon

A TRADE AGREEMENT and annex providing for technical and economic co-operation between Iraq and the Federal Republic of Cameroon was signed in Baghdad on October 13, 1962. The trade agreement provides for mutual facilities for the exchange of goods between the two countries and the development of their respective economies.

Among the goods to be exported from Iraq are dates, cereals, textiles and oil; among those to be exported from Cameroon are cocoa, coffee, tobacco and rubber. Under the terms of the technical and economic co-operation annex, Iraq undertakes to make available economic and technical assistance to Cameroon by the provision of experts, administrators and technicians and will undertake the training in Iraq of Cameroon candidates in the industrial, agricultural and commercial field.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2528).

## Denmark and Eastern Germany

THE DANISH PRESS carried reports that an agreement relating to trade between Denmark and Eastern Germany during 1963 was signed in East Berlin on December 14, 1962. The agreement

(*Continued on next page*)

# Lightening Decision

Johnny-on-the-spot. That's who finds the business. And, these days, he's got to be on lots of spots. Far off spots. Hot, humid ones, plenty. Doesn't know which next, often. Man on the move, Johnny-on-the-spot. Moment's notice man, too. "*You're booked on this afternoon's Bombay flight. Right?*"

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provides for trade to a value of some Kroner 128 million in each direction, an increase of 10 per cent., which is spread fairly evenly over the main items. East German exports to Denmark will include potash, lignite briquettes, textile goods and iron and rolling mill products. There is a supplementary agreement in respect of some Kroner 16 million in each direction. This covers Danish beef and pig meat which has already been delivered and provides for Eastern Germany to supply grain, rolling mill products and potash in return.

All inquiries relating to this report should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2187), quoting reference C.R.E./7239/54.

## Roumania and Yugoslavia

A PROTOCOL to the trade agreement between Roumania and Yugoslavia signed on December 12, 1960 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of January 20, 1961) was signed in Bucharest on December 12. The protocol covers trade during 1963.

Roumanian exports to Yugoslavia will include petroleum products, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, textiles, salt, ball-bearings and machine tools and Yugoslav exports to Roumania will include machinery, electric insulators, refractory materials, special steels and ferro alloys, textiles and fish.

## Switzerland and Greece

IT HAS BEEN announced in Berne that the 1952 Payments Agreement between Switzerland and Greece (notified in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 24, 1952) has now been abrogated. With effect from January 1, 1963, payments between the two countries are freely transferable.

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**Economic Survey of Western Germany**

Western Germany is the subject of the latest economic survey published by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Copies: H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1. Price 3s.


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# *Information for United Kingdom Exporters*

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.09, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 420), (Telex 25977). Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

## Calls for Tender

*Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 406 and 404). Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk *.*

### ARGENTINA

**Dyke Sluices** for Argentine Water and Electric Power Board. (Further Information.) Closing date now April 1. E.S.B. 35449/61.*

**Equipment for Two Ships** for Empresa Lineas Maritimes Argentinas. March 20. E.S.B. 4436/63.*

### AUSTRALIA

**Furnace Fuel Oil Centrifuge** for Townsville Regional Electricity Board. March 13. E.S.B. 4421/63.*

**Multi-Channel Synchronous Systems** for Overseas Telecommunications Commission. March 1. E.S.B. 4083/63.*

**Sawmill Equipment** for S.A. Supply and Tender Board, Adelaide. March 18. E.S.B. 4089/63.

### BURMA

**Outboard Motor; Rock Drills** for Ministry of Defence. March 10. E.S.B. 4090/63.*

**Wire; Electrical Cut-Outs** for Electricity Supply Board. March 14. E.S.B. 4427/63.*

**Civil Stores Committee:**

**Welding Electrodes.** February 25. E.S.B. 4030/63.*
**Cast Iron.** March 5. E.S.B. 4876/63.*
**Canvas Flax Tow Sail.** March 5. E.S.B. 4875/63.*
**Crucibles.** March 5. E.S.B. 4888/63.*
**Water Coolers.** February 25. E.S.B. 4405/63.*
**Brass Screws; Spring Washers; Steel Wire.** March 5. E.S.B 4874/63.*
**Rivets; Nuts and Bolts.** March 4. E.S.B. 4890/63.*
**Mild Steel Black Pipes.** March 4. E.S.B. 4889/63.*
**Batteries.** March 4. E.S.B. 4426/63.*
**Staples G.I.** February 28. E.S.B. 4091/63.*
**Grinding Wheels and Stones.** March 4. E.S.B. 4092/63.*
**Tyres and Tubes.** March 4. E.S.B. 4093/63.*
**Electrical Equipment; Marine Searchlights.** March 4. E.S.B. 4429/63.*

### CANADA

**Construction of Tunnel Control Shaft** for Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administraton. February 27. E.S.B. 4431/63.

**Construction of a Dam** for British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 35273/62.*

**Circuit Breakers** for Manitoba Hydro. February 26. E.S.B. 4472/63.*

### CEYLON

**Colombo Port Commission:**

**Crane.** March 18. E.S.B. 4862/63.
**Crane.** March 27. E.S.B. 4861/63.

**Ministry of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs:**

**Fountain Pen Manufacturing Machinery.** March 11. E.S.B. 4100/63.*
**Machine Tool.** March 11. E.S.B. 4433/63.*

**Ministry of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power:**

**Prefabricated Steel Buildings.** April 23. E.S.B. 4854/63.*
**Insulators.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 4026/63.*
**Steel Shelving.** March 5. E.S.B. 4432/63.

### EGYPT

**Chemicals** for El Nasr Oil and Petrochemicals Industrialisation Co. March 2. E.S.B. 4869/63.

**Hydraulic Press for Moulds** for Egyptian Railways. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 30014/62.

**Geological Survey** for General Organization for Executing the Five-Year Industrial Plan. April 15. E.S.B. 4886/63.*

### ETHIOPIA

**Engraving Equipment** for Eng Franz Keller. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 4475/63/D.L.F.

### FORMOSA

**Steel Wire Rope** for China Development Corporation. February 28. E.S.B. 4474/63/D.L.F.

**Central Trust of China:**

**Steam Generating Unit.** February 28. E.S.B. 4895/63.*
**Hand Lift Trucks.** March 8. E.S.B. 4086/63.*
**Threshing Equipment.** February 28. E.S.B. 4892/63.

### FRANCE

**Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe:**

**Radio Equipment.** April 15. E.S.B. 4420/63.*
**Cold Pressed Board; Plastic Acetate.** March 8. E.S.B. 4412/63.

### GREECE

**Portable Pumping Sets** for Ministry of Defence. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 29690/62.*

**Face Masks** for Agricultural Bank of Greece. February 27. E.S.B. 4081/63.*

**Ministry of Trade:**

**Aluminous Nickel-Copper Bars.** (Further Information.) Closing date now March 1. E.S.B. 30588/62.
**Rubber Pipes.** February 28. E.S.B. 4082/63.*
**Steel Radiating Towers.** February 28. E.S.B. 4080/63.*

### INDIA

**Travelling Crane** for Hydel Designs Directorate. April 16. E.S.B. 4445/63.

**Mysore State Electricity Board:**

**Control Panels.** (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to March 6. E.S.B. 1912/63.
**Switchgear.** (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to March 1. E.S.B. 39864/62.
**Crushing and Grinding Plant** for Jadugoda Uranium Mill Project. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to February 28. E.S.B. 32054/62.
**Mechanical Draught Cooling Plant** for Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 2332/63.*
**Construction of Concrete Dam and Underground Power House** for Tons Civil Construction Circle. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 1940/63.
**Corrugated Wired Glass** for India Supply Mission. (Further Information.) Closing date extended to March 6. E.S.B. 36052/62/D.L.F.*
**Fork Lift Trucks** for Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. February 25. E.S.B. 4840/63.*
**Sluice Gates and Hoists** for Construction Circle No. 1, Andhra Pradesh. March 30 E.S.B. 4814/63.*
**Switchgear** for Koyna Hydro Electric Project. April 29. E.S.B. 4836/63.
**Chemicals; Vegetable and Mineral Oils** for Hindustan Antibiotics Limited. February 20 and 28. E.S.B. 4870/63.*
**Mine Hoists** for Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. March 30. E.S.B. 4850/63.*

**Ministry of Railways:**

**Steel Rails.** March 8. E.S.B. 4441/63.*
**Girders.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 2387/63.*

*(Continued on page 413)*

*No. 7 of a series*

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## Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

**Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay:**
**Mechanical Press.** March 15. E.S.B. 4481/63.*
**Ultrasonics Cleaning System.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 2759/63.*

**Maharashtra State Electricity Board:**
**Erection of Cooling Towers.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 3937/63.*
**Sub-Station Equipment.** (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to March 5. E.S.B. 37933/62.

**Procurement Circle:**
**Crane.** May 13. E.S.B. 4846/63.*
**Mechanical Shovel.** April 15. E.S.B. 4841/63.*
**Rear-End Dumpers.** May 6. E.S.B. 4844/63.*
**Vehicles.** April 29. E.S.B. 4845/63.*
**Electric Shovels.** April 15. E.S.B. 4843/63.*
**Vehicles.** April 22. E.S.B. 4842/63.*

### IRAN

**Motor Boats** for Iranian Navy. February 27. E.S.B. 4007/63.*
**Equipment for Sugar Refinery** for Iranian Sugar Factories Company. March 11. Specifications in French, Conditions in Persian available. E.S.B. 4018/63.*
**Motor Boats** for the Ports and Navigation Organization. February 27. E.S.B. 4069/63.

**The Iranian Tobacco Monopoly:**
**Tobacco Leaf Drying Plant.** May 7. E.S.B. 4824/63.*
**Paper.** April 27. E.S.B. 4826/63.*
**Paper.** April 14. E.S.B. 4827/63.*
**Paper.** May 5. E.S.B. 5115/63.*

### IRAQ

**Constructional Project** for the Ministry of Municipalities. April 27. E.S.B. 4882/63.

**Central Foreign Purchasing Board:**
**Porcelain and China; Enamelled Iron Equipment.** March 31. E.S.B. 4885/63.
**Injection Ampoules and Bottles.** April 28. E.S.B. 4883/63.
**Rubber Sponge Mattress.** March 17. E.S.B. 5101/63.

### JAPAN

**Construction of Expressway** for Japan Highway Public Corporation. (Further Information.) Closing date March 27. E.S.B. 697/62.*

### KUWAIT

**Mild Steel Sheets** for Ministry of Electricity and Water. March 13. E.S.B. 4070/63.*

### LEBANON

**Autobuses** for l'Etat Libanais et du Transport. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 3800/63.*

### NEW ZEALAND

**Switchgear** for Dunedin City Corporation Electricity Department. March 1. E.S.B. 4852/63.*

### PAKISTAN

**Locomotive Workshop Equipment** for Pakistan Western Railway. March 11. E.S.B. 4821/63.

**The Directorate of Supply:**
**Laboratory Equipment.** March 4. E.S.B. 4451/63.*
**Crawler Tractor with Shovel and Digger.** March 6. E.S.B. 4453/63.*
**Crawler Tractor and Bulldozer Attachment.** March 5. E.S.B. 4454/63.*
**Towing Vehicles.** March 5. E.S.B. 4456/63.*
**Laboratory Equipment.** March 5. E.S.B. 4458/63.*
**Tractor with Bulldozer Attachments.** March 4. E.S.B. 4461/63.*
**Excavator and Loader.** March 4. E.S.B. 4455/63.*

### RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

**Medical Supplies** for Federal Ministry of Health. March 1. E.S.B. 4833/63.*
**Water Supply Scheme** for Nyasaland Government Works Tender Board. March 1. E.S.B. 4813/63.

### SINGAPORE

**Switchgear for Electricity Department.** March 5. E.S.B. 2767/63.*

**Singapore City Council:**
**Transformers.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 4002/63.*
**Switchgear.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 4052/63.*

**The Housing and Development Board:**
**Elevator Plants.** March 4. E.S.B. 4838/63.
**Elevator Plants.** March 4. E.S.B. 4839/63.

### SOUTH AFRICA

**Cape Provincial Administration:**
**Vehicles.** March 1. E.S.B. 4832/63.*
**Trucks (Water Sprinklers).** March 1. E.S.B. 4831/63.*
**Surgeons' Operating Gloves.** March 8. E.S.B. 4811/63.*
**Blankets and Winter Sheets.** March 1. E.S.B. 4812/63.*

**State Tender Board:**
**Vehicles.** February 26. E.S.B. 4867/63.*
**Twist Drill Grinding Machine.** February 25. E.S.B. 4045/63.*
**Hydraulic Universal Grinding Machine.** February 26. E.S.B. 4043/63.*
**Velocity Measuring Equipment.** February 26. E.S.B. 4044/63.*

**South African Railways:**
**Soda Ash.** March 8. E.S.B. 4817/63.*
**Lightning Arrestors.** March 8. E.S.B. 4819/63.*
**Drivers' Cab Ends.** March 8. E.S.B. 4828/63.*
**Goods Vehicle Chassis.** March 1. E.S.B. 4484/63.*
**Bending Machine.** March 8. E.S.B. 4818/63.*

**Transvaal Provincial Tender Board:**
**Hospital Equipment.** March 8. E.S.B. 4096/63.*
**Hospital Equipment.** March 8. E.S.B. 4095/63.
**X-Ray Equipment.** March 8. E.S.B. 4430/63.*
**X-Ray Equipment.** March 8. E.S.B. 4097/63.*
**Respiratory Units.** March 8. E.S.B. 4094/63.*

### SYRIA

**Vocational Training Equipment** for Ministry of Industry. March 9. E.S.B. 5109/63.*

### THAILAND

**Aluminium Conductor** for Metropolitan Electricity Authority. March 13. E.S.B. 4485/63/D.L.F.
**Concrete Drain Casting Machine** for the Department of Land Co-operative. February 25. E.S.B. 4801/63.
**Telephone Equipment** for the Telephone Organization of Thailand. February 26. List of Requirements available. E.S.B. 4805/63.

**State Railways of Thailand:**
**Shovels.** March 4. E.S.B. 4808/63.
**Bearing Spring Bottom Plates.** February 25. E.S.B. 4499/63.
**Incandescent Lamps.** March 4. E.S.B. 4809/63.
**Disinfectant.** February 26. E.S.B. 4807/63.

### TURKEY

**Production Plant** for T.C.D.D. Isletmesi. March 8. Tender documents and drawings (in Turkish) available. (Specification in English.) E.S.B. 4438/63.*
**Oil Drilling Servicing Units** for Turkiye Petroleri A.O. March 2. E.S.B. 4860/63.*

**NATO Infrastructure Contracts:**

**Turkish Authorities:**
**Construction of Fuel Storage Tanks.** Apply by March 9. G.D. 1590/60(52).
**Construction of Storage Facilities.** Apply by February 28. G.D. 1590/60(51).

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**Transformers; Circuit Breakers** for Washington Public Power Supply System. March 1. E.S.B. 4866/63.

**Bureau of Reclamation:**
**Switchgear.** March 5. E.S.B. 4847/63.*
**Switchgear.** February 26. E.S.B. 4848/63.*
**Cable.** March 1. E.S.B. 4849/63.*
**Radio Control System.** (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to March 5. E.S.B. 34700/62.*
**Pumps.** (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to March 12. E.S.B. 2738/63.
**Shunt Reactors.** March 5. E.S.B. 5105/63.*

### URUGUAY

**Railway Equipment** for La Gerencia General de la Administracion. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to March 14. E.S.B. 40014/62.
**Metals** for Administracion de Ferrocarriles del Estado. March 4. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 4871/63.*
**Machine Tools** for La Administracion Nacional de Combustibles Alcohol y Portland. March 13. Tender documents (in Spanish) available for loan. E.S.B. 4873/63.*
**Telephone Exchange Extension** for Usinas Electricas y Los Telefonos del Estado. April 24. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 4071/63.*

# Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

*Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 427), on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.*

**Australia**
Agency inquiry for consumer goods – corrigendums. (E.S.B. 37277/62.)
Manufacture under licence – furniture. (E.S.B. 1427/63.)
Manufacture under licence – aerosol-packed pharmaceutical products. (E.S.B. 4608/63.)
Manufacture under licence – agricultural, veterinary chemicals and equipment. (E.S.B. 3839/63.)

**Belgium**
Inquiry for earth moving equipment. (E.S.B. 4995/63.)

**Bolivia**
Economic report – October-December 1962. (C.R.E. 2267/G.)

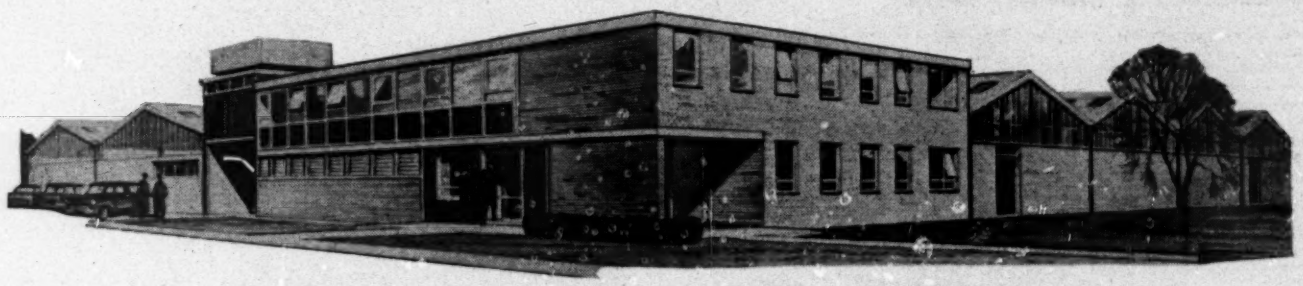
**Brazil**
Economic report – October-December 1962. (C.R.E. 1417/62.)

**Canada**
Inquiry for fancy paper goods. (E.S.B. 4678/63.)
Inquiry for chain store goods; textiles; knitwear. (E.S.B. 4196/63.)
Inquiry for heating equipment. (E.S.B. 4571/63.)
Market report on luggage. (E.S.B. 39840/62.)
Market report on toys and games. (E.S.B. 34032/62.)

**Canary Islands**
Economic report – 1962. (C.R.E. 1004/60.)

**Chile**
Inquiry for machinery for making cans; canning machinery. (E.S.B. 4751/63.)

(*Continued on page* 415)



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Chelmsford 58245

MARKET CHAMBERS, SHELTON SQUARE, COVENTRY, WARWICKS
Coventry 20331

81-83 FOUNTAIN STREET, MANCHESTER 2, LANCS.
Central 1311

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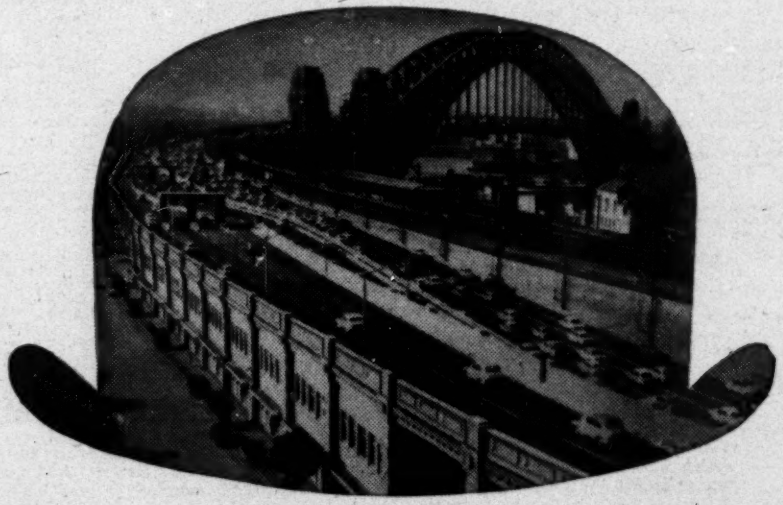
# PLANNING BUSINESS DOWN UNDER?



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**MAIN LONDON OFFICE: 29 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.2**
Australian Migrant Information Service : Television House, 14 Kingsway, W.C.2
*(Incorporated in Australia with limited liability)*

**ALL OVER AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND**

## Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

**Congo Republic (Brazzaville), Central African Republic, Gabonese Republic, Republic of Chad**
Economic report – October-December 1962. (C.R.E. 8056/61.)

**Congo Republic (Leopoldville)**
Market report on diesel engines. (E.S.B. 1536/63.)
Market report on pharmaceuticals. (E.S.B. 682/63.)

**Costa Rica**
Agency inquiry for kerosene kitchen ranges. (E.S.B. 3675/63.)

**Finland**
Agency inquiry for steel wire. (E.S.B. 4626/63.)

**France**
Agency inquiry for clothing; rainwear. (E.S.B. 4388/63.)
Agency inquiry for furniture. (E.S.B. 4267/63.)
Agency inquiry for sports goods; novelties; beach accessories. (E.S.B. 4674/63.)
Agency inquiry for construction equipment; domestic appliances. (E.S.B. 4235/63.)
Agency inquiry for beachwear. (E.S.B. 4236/63.)
Agency inquiry for clothing. (E.S.B. 4338/63.)
Agency inquiry for photographic laboratory equipment. (E.S.B. 4335/63.)
Agency inquiry for toys. (E.S.B. 4396/63.)
Agency inquiry for machine tools; portable electric tools. (E.S.B. 4394/63.)
Inquiry for sanitary equipment; heating equipment. (E.S.B. 4792/63.)
Inquiry for refrigerators; heating apparatus and fittings. (E.S.B. 4362/63.)

**Germany (Federal Republic of)**
Agency inquiry for cosmetics. (E.S.B. 4177/63.)
Agency inquiry for woollen yarns. (E.S.B. 4265/63.)
Agency inquiry for polyamid yarns. (E.S.B. 4700/63.)
Inquiry for barathea or cavalry twill piece goods. (E.S.B. 4599/63.)
Inquiry for films for home movies. (E.S.B. 4582/63.)
Economic report, January 28-February 3, 1963. (C.R.E. 1479/G.)
Import Committee Publication, February 1, 1963 – Fruit and nuts. (C.R.E. 158/62.)
Import Committee Publication, February 2, 1963 – Fats. (C.R.E. 158/62.)
Global quotas for cereals. (C.R.E. 158/62.)

**India**
Economic report, October/December 1962. (C.R.E. 2220/G.)

**Indonesia**
Economic report – December 1962. (C.R.E. 2799/62.)

**Israel**
Agency inquiry for office machinery and supplies. (E.S.B. 4570/63.)
Inquiry for blankets; pillows. (E.S.B. 4315/63.)

**Italy**
Agency inquiry for metals. (E.S.B. 4694/63.)
Agency inquiry for hydraulic instruments and equipment; humidity meters. (E.S.B. 4149/63.)
Inquiry for prefabricated buildings. (E.S.B. 4775/63.)
Inquiry for paint. (E.S.B. 4201/63.)

**Jamaica**
Government purchasing policy. (E.S.B. 4639/63.)

**Japan**
Economic report, December 1962. (C.R.E. 5945/62.)

**Kuwait**
Inquiry in respect of civil engineering. (E.S.B. 4146/63.)

**Lebanon**
Market report on builder's hardware. (E.S.B. 1475/63.)

**Liberia**
Economic report, June-December 1962. (C.R.E. 899/G.)

**Libya**
Inquiry for bamboo furniture. (E.S.B. 3337/63.)

**Muscat and Oman**
Economic report for 1962. (C.R.E. 4823/G.)

**Netherlands**
Agency inquiry for rolling mill products; forgings; steel castings; non-ferrous products. (E.S.B. 3518/63.)

**Netherlands Antilles**
Inquiry for printing. (E.S.B. 37341/62.)

**New Zealand**
Agency inquiry for woollen and worsted piece goods; towels; furnishing fabrics. (E.S.B. 5002/63.)

**Norway**
Agency inquiry for footwear. (E.S.B. 4158/63.)
Economic report – December 1962. (C.R.E. 7907/61.)

**Panama**
Inquiry for canning and bottling equipment; electrical household appliances; food packaging papers; machinery for making barbed wire. (E.S.B. 4532/63.)

**Peru**
Economic report for 1962. (C.R.E. 1898/2/G.)

**Poland**
Economic report – December 1962. (C.R.E. 6642/62.)

**Portugal**
Market report on marine diesel engines. (E.S.B. 1340/63.)

**Portuguese West Africa (Angola)**
Economic report – October-December 1962. (C.R.E. 2074/57.)

**Qatar**
Economic report for 1962. (C.R.E. 4616/G.)

**Salvador, El**
Inquiry for hospital equipment. (E.S.B. 3532/63.)

**Sierra Leone**
Inquiry for refrigerated display counters. (E.S.B. 3923/63.)
Inquiry for radio receivers and transmitters. (E.S.B. 39436/62.)
Economic report, October-December 1962. (C.R.E. 11520/61.)

**South Korea**
Economic report – October-December 1962. (C.R.E. 196/59.)

**South Vietnam**
Economic report – October-December 1962. (C.R.E. 3991/60.)

**Sweden**
Agency inquiry for non-ferrous forgings and castings; steel bolts and nuts. (E.S.B. 4695/63.)
Agency inquiry for wood screws. (E.S.B. 4272/63.)
Agency inquiry for hydraulic pumps. (E.S.B. 4312/63.)
Agency inquiry for ball valves. (E.S.B. 4718/63.)
Agency inquiry for piece-goods. (E.S.B. 3588/63.)
Inquiry for lubricants. (E.S.B. 4273/63.)
Economic report – December 1962. (C.R.E. 2237/62.)

**Switzerland**
Agency inquiry for knitwear. (E.S.B. 4501/63.)
Agency inquiry for leather. (E.S.B. 29227/62.)
Agency inquiry for plastics machinery and materials. (E.S.B. 3973/63.)
Agency inquiry for control gear; electromechanical and foundry equipment. (E.S.B. 4192/63.)
Agency inquiry for compressed air equipment. (E.S.B. 4318/63.)
Agency inquiry for pet shop goods. (E.S.B. 4135/63.)

**Trucial States (except Abu Dhabi)**
Market report on domestic hollow-ware; kitchen hardware. (E.S.B. 1464/63.)
Economic report for 1962. (C.R.E. 4664/G2.)

**Turkey**
Inquiry for oxygen plant. (E.S.B. 3901/63.)

**United Arab Republic (Egypt)**
Economic report – December 1962. (C.R.E. 1886/62.)

**United States of America**
Agency inquiry for pipe valves and fittings. (E.S.B. 4142/63.)
Inquiry for brass and copper ware; ornamental hardware. (E.S.B. 3363/63.)
Inquiry in respect of visits of department store buyers. (E.S.B. 1824/63.)
Inquiry for steel sections. (E.S.B. 2879/63.)
Inquiry for aluminium strip; copper tube; electric motors; hardware. (E.S.B. 3809/63.)
Inquiry for stainless steel spring wire. (E.S.B. 4217/63.)
Inquiry for consumer goods; department store merchandise. (E.S.B. 4800/63.)
Inquiry in respect of classification service for Federal Government Suppliers. (E.S.B. 16082/62.)
Inquiry for nuts and bolts; screws. (E.S.B. 3091/63.)
Inquiry for brassware. (E.S.B. 4598/63.)
Manufacture under licence – electric lamps. (E.S.B. 4585/63.)
Market report on beer. (E.S.B. 19911/61.)
Trade shows in the New York area, to be visited by an officer of the British Consulate-General, New York. (E.S.B. 4150/63.)

**Uruguay**
Economic report – October-December 1962. (C.R.E. 4611/62.)

**Venezuela**
Inquiry for advertising and gift articles. (E.S.B. 3462/63.)


# 1250 KVA ALTERNATING SET

## *UNREPEATABLE OFFER FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY*

1250 KVA Harland & Wolff Diesel engined alternating set 1500 H.P. at 273 R.P.M. 4 cylinder Diesel supercharged engine direct coupled to Harland & Wolff Alternator 1250 KVA 400/3/50 this set has been installed in Messrs. Harland & Wolff, Belfast, and is in little used condition. It has recently been dismantled by the manufacturers, thoroughly checked over, preserved and repainted and packed for overseas shipment. The whole set is complete with all operational equipment and quantity of spares.

**This Set is offered at a fraction only of replacement price and a qualified engineer can be made available for installation purposes in any part of the World if required.**

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# *Tariff, Customs, Import and Other Regulations in Overseas Countries*

## Registered Trade Mark (rtm) Goods in Overseas Tariff Lists

THE LISTS OF TARIFF, Customs and Import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'r (tm)'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

## NORWAY

### Tariff Amendments

THE NORWEGIAN authorities have announced the following changes in their import tariff. The tariff numbers follow the Brussels Nomenclature and the prefix 'ex' denotes that the tariff change relates only to that part of the heading which follows.

The new rates of duty, which came into effect on January 1, 1963, are basic duties for the purposes of the EFTA Convention and are, therefore, subject to the appropriate EFTA reduction in respect of goods eligible for area tariff treatment.

| Tariff No. | Commodity | Old rate of Duty | Duty from January 1, 1963 |
|---|---|---|---|
| ex 13.03 | Pectin | 20% a.v. | Free |
| 22.05 | Wine of fresh grapes; grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol | kr. 0·96<br>kr. 0·48<br>kr. 5·04<br>per litre | Free* |
| 22.06 | Vermouths, and other wines of fresh grapes flavoured with aromatic extracts | kr. 0·96<br>kr. 0·48<br>kr. 5·04<br>per litre | Free* |
| 22.07 | Other fermented beverages (for example, cider, perry and mead) | kr. 2·00<br>pr. kg.<br>kr. 5·04<br>per litre | Free* |
| 22.08 | Ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits, undenatured, of a strength of 80 degrees or higher; denatured spirits (including ethyl alcohol and neutral spirits) of any strength | kr. 4·77<br>kr. 5·04<br>per litre | Free* |
| ex 22.09 | Spirits (other than those of heading No. 22.08); liqueurs and other spirituous beverages | kr. 4·77<br>kr. 5·04<br>per litre | Free* |
| 32.12 | Glaziers' putty; grafting putty; painters' fillings, stopping and sealing pastes, and similar pastes | 15% a.v.<br>30% a.v. | 15% a.v. |
| ex 39.01 | Ion exchangers | 30% a.v. | Free |
| ex 39.02 | Ion exchangers | 30% a.v. | Free |
| ex 39.07 | Machine packing | 30% a.v. | Free |
| ex 48.10 | Cigarette paper in rolls | kr. 0.6<br>per kg. | 1Free |
| ex 82.06 | Knives for meat-cutters | 20% a.v. | Free |
| ex 64.40 | Separately imported electric motors connected to gearing and agitator-shaft and/or pumps for domestic washing machines | 20% a.v. | Free |
| ex 86.09 | Tyres | 20% a.v. | Free |
| ex 90.17 | Dental drills | 20% a.v. | Free |
| 90.22 | Machines and appliances for testing mechanically the hardness, strength, compressibility, elasticity and the like properties of industrial materials (for example, metals, wood, textiles, paper or plastics) | 12½% a.v.<br>17½% a.v. | Free |
| 90.25 | Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis (such as polarimeters, refractometers, spectrometers, gas analysis apparatus); instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking viscosity, porosity, expansion, surface tension or the like (such as viscometers, porosimeters, expansion meters); instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking quantities of heat, light or sound (such as photometers (including exposure meters), calorimeters); microtomes | Free<br>17½% a.v. | Free |
| ex 90.28 | Material testing apparatus | Free<br>12½% a.v. | Free |
| ex 90.29 | Parts for material testing apparatus | 12½% a.v. | Free |
| ex 97.05 | Electric lighting sets for Christmas trees | 30% a.v. | 15% a.v. |

**Note* : As from January 1, 1963, certain additional excise duties on alcoholic beverages were introduced based on the alcoholic strength of the beverages.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.4. (Tel.: City 5757, Ext. 456 or 457).

## YUGOSLAVIA

### Goods Subject to Restrictive Import Licensing

THE YUGOSLAV authorities have published a revision of the goods on Import List IV which are subject to restrictive import licensing. The revised List, which is already effective, is as follows:

1. Gasoline for motors, with the exception of aviation gasoline.
2. Radioactive chemical elements and radioactive isotopes.
3. Creosote oil.
4. Steel ropes.
5. Ship chains.
6. Sparking-plugs for motor vehicles.
7. Fertilizers, phosphorous.
8. Sewing machines and heads of sewing machines for households.
9. Typewriters.
10. Accounting machines.
11. Rail vehicles.
12. Dredgers and tractors.
13. Trailers, all kinds.
14. Tramcars, trolleybuses and trailers for them.
15. Refrigeration installations and air-conditioning machinery.
16. Machinery for chemical cleaning and ironing of textiles.
17. Textile machinery.
18. Agricultural machinery (dredges, tractors, combines of all types, drying plants, installations for production of fodder, tool bearers and their attachments).
19. Cash registers.
20. Chassis for automobiles, lorries and autobuses.
21. Motor vehicles of all types, including motorcycles.
22. Internal combustion engines.
23. Clinker.
24. High tension insulators for all tensions and from all kinds of materials.
25. Cement.
26. Sheet glass.
27. Salt.
28. Building machinery.
29. Plant and machinery for flour mills and the flour milling industry.
30. Machinery for geological prospecting.
31. Electric generators.
32. Electric rotation machinery.
33. Power transformers.
34. Batteries of all types, except those for photographic equipment.
35. Distribution boards and equipment.
36. Main control panels and equipment.
37. Control desks and equipment.
38. 000 fi condensers.
39. Machines for the leather and rubber industries.
40. Wrapping paper and packing materials of paper.
41. Cardboard and pasteboard.
42. Writing and printing paper.
43. All types of thin paper (typing paper, carbon paper, etc.).

## FRANCE

### Liberalization of Imports

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of February 1, 1963, published the following amendment to the list of goods for which a visa from the appropriate Service Technique is required (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 21, 1961, page 956; and July 6, 1962, page 36).

Under: B. Ministere de l'Industrie
Direction des industries chimiques

Add: 29-01 D II a Monomer styrene

The French text of the notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

# SPAIN

## Global Quotas for 1963

IN THE *State Gazette* of January 25, the Spanish authorities published details of global quotas for the year 1963. The complete list is reproduced below:

| Quota No. | Goods | Tariff Heading | Annual value in dollars | Method of calling |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Hops | 12.06 | 400,000 | Six-monthly |
| 2 | Meat preserves | 16.01 and 16.02 | 300,000 | Six-monthly |
| 3 | Fruit preserves | 20.03, 20.04, Ex 20.05, Ex 20.06, Ex 20.07 | 300,000 | Six-monthly |
| 4 | Miscellaneous food products | 19.04 and 21.05 | 50,000 | Six-monthly |
| 5 | Beer | 22.03 | 110,000 | Six-monthly |
| 6 | Fish meal | 23.01 B | 2,000,000 | Open permanently with monthly distributions. |
| 7 | Coking coal | 27.02 A | 1,500,000 | Open permanently with monthly distributions. |
| 8 | Anthracite | 27.01 B | 200,000 | Open permanently with monthly distributions. |
| 9 | Inorganic chemical products | 15.10 B, 28.02, 28.12, 28.14 A, 28.15 B, 28.20 B, 28.29 A-2, 28.29 A-3, 28.38 A-4, 28.41 B-3, 28.43 A-1, 28.46 A, Ex 28.46 B, 28.49 | 700,000 | Six-monthly |
| 10 | Organic chemical products | 29.04 A-1, Ex 29.11 A-1, Ex 29.11 A-2, 29.16 A-2, 29.25 A, 29.26 C, 29.42 A, 29.42 B, 29.42 C, 29.42 D, 29.43 A, 29.43 B, 29.44 A, 29.44 B, Ex 32.03 A, Ex 29.25 F | 1,350,000 | Six-monthly |
| 11 | Pharmaceutical specialities | Ex 30.02 A-2, Ex 30-02 B-2, Ex 30.03 A-2, Ex 30.03 B-2 | 825,000 | Open permanently |
| 12 | Special fertilizers | 31.02 H, 31.05 A, 31.05 B, 31.05 D | 500,000 | Six-monthly |
| 13 | Varnishes, inks, paints, pigments and similar preparations | 32.09 A, 32.09 B, Ex 32.09 D | 300,000 | Six-monthly |
| 14 | Perfumery, toilet and cosmetic preparations | 33.06 | 200,000 | Six-monthly |
| 15 | Tensoactive preparations, preparations for lyes, lubricating preparations, glues and miscellaneous products of the chemical industries, not liberalized and not included in other quotas | 34.01 C, 34.02 B, 34.03, 34.06, Ex 35.05, 35.06, 38.01 A, Ex 38.03 A, 38.07, 38.08, Ex 38.09, Ex 38.18, 38.19 D, 38.19 E | 930,000 | Six-monthly |
| 16 | Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products | 39.01 A, 39.01 B, 39.01 C, 39.01 D, Ex 39.01 F, Ex 39.01 E | 1,900,000 | Six-monthly |
| 17 | Polymerization and copolymerization products, artificial plastic materials, cellulose ethers and esters and artificial resins, non-liberalized and not included in other quotas | Ex 39.02 A, Ex 39.02 B, 39.02 C, 39.02 D, 39.02 E, 39.02 F, 39.02 G, 39.02 H, 39.02 I, Ex 39.02 K, 39.02 L-1, 39.02 L-2, Ex 39.03 A, Ex 39.03 B-2, Ex 39.03 B-3, Ex 39.03 C, Ex 39.03 D, 39.04, Ex 39.05 A, Ex 39.05 B, Ex 39.06 | 2,400,000 | Six-monthly |
| 18 | Manufactures of artificial plastic materials, of cellulose ethers and esters and of artificial resins | 39.07 | 365,000 | Six-monthly |
| 19 | Non-liberalized wood manufactures | 44.15, 44.16, 44.18, 44.23 | 100,000 | Six-monthly |
| 20 | Miscellaneous textile fibres | 50.02, 50.03, 54.02, 56.01 B, 56.04 B, 57.04 A-1, 57.04 B, 57.04 C | 225,000 | Six-monthly |
| 21 | Yarn of miscellaneous fibres | 50.04, 50.05, 50.06, 50.07, 50.08, 51.01 B, 51.01 C, 51.02 B, 51.02 C, 51.03 B, 51.03 C, 54.03, 54.04, 55.05, 55.06, 56.02 B, 56.05 B, 56.06 B, 57.06, 57.07 A, 57.07 C | 600,000 | Six-monthly |
| 22 | Raw flax, not hackled | 54.01 | 6,000,000 | Six-monthly |
| 23 | Jute | 57.03 | 600,000 | Six-monthly |
| 24 | Coconut fibre | 57.07 B | 500,000 | Six monthly |
| 25 | Fabrics of miscellaneous fibres | 50.09, 50.10, 51.04 B 51.04 C, 54.05, 55.07, 55.08, 55.09, 56.07 B, 57.10, 57.11 | 800,000 | Six monthly |
| 26 | Textile manufactures | 58.01, 58.02, 58.03, 58.04, C 58.04 E, 58.04 F, 58.05 B, 58.05 D, 58.05 E, 58.06, Ex 58.07, 58.08, 58.09, 60.01 C, 60.01 D, 60.01 E, Ex 60.02, Ex 60.03 A-2, Ex 60.03 B-2, 60.03 B-3, Ex 60.03 C, 60.04 C, 60.04 D, 60.04 E, 60.05 C, 60.05 D, 60.05 E, 61.01, 61.02, Ex 61.03 A, 61.03 B, Ex 61.03 C, 61.04 A, 61.04 C, Ex 61.04 D, 61.05, 61.06, 61.07, 61.08, 61.09, Ex 61.10 A, 61.10 B, 61.10 C, 61.11, 62.01 A, Ex 62.01 B, 62.02 | 400,000 | Six-monthly |
| 27 | Special fabrics and textile manufactures for technical uses | 59.02 C, Ex 59.04, 59.05 C, Ex 59.06, 59.07, 59.08, 59.09, 59.10, Ex 59.11, 59.12, 59.13, 59.14, 59.15, Ex 60.06, 62.03, 62.04, 62.05 B | 200,000 | Six-monthly |
| 28 | Articles of glass and porcelain | 69.11, 69.12, 69.13, 70.13 | 460,000 | Six-monthly |
| 29 | Imitation jewellery and stones for its manufacture | 71.03 A, 71.03 B, 71.12 B-2, 71.16 | 65,000 | Six-monthly |
| 30 | Miscellaneous manufactures of iron and steel | 73.21, 73.22, 73.23, 73.24, 73.26, 73.27, 73.28, 73.29, 73.30, 73.31, 73.32, 73.33, 73.34, 37.36, 73.37, 73.38, 73.39, 73.40 B, Ex 73.40 C-1, 73.40 C-2, 73.40 C-3 | 1,000,000 | Six-monthly |
| 31 | Miscellaneous manufactures of non-ferrous metals | 74.17, 74.18, 74.19 76.15, 76.16 | 200,000 | Six-monthly |
| 32 | Tools, knives and cutlery | 82.01, 82.02, 82.03, 82.04, 82.06, 82.07, 82.08, 82.09, 82.10, 82.11, 82.12, 82.13, 82.14, 82.15 | 800,000 | Six-monthly |
| 33 | Tubes of iron and steel, and soldered steel conductions | 73.18 B, 73.19 | 1,000,000 | Six-monthly |
| 34 | Cables, ropes and braided wire and slings | 73.25 | 500,000 | Six-monthly |
| 35 | Non-liberalized engines and their parts | 84.06 B-2, 84.06 C-1, 84.06 D-2 | 2,000,000 | Six-monthly |
| 36 | Dumpers | 87.02 B-2 | 200,000 | Six-montnly |
| 37 | Non-liberalized office machinery and the like | 84.51 A-3, 84.52 Ex B-2, 84.52 B-3, 84.52 D-1, Ex 84.52 E, 84.55 Ex B-3 | 100,000 | Six-monthly |
| 38 | Radio and television receivers | 85.15 A | 250,000 | Six-monthly |
| 39 | Radio and television transmitters and transmitter-receivers | 85.15 B | 300,000 | Six-monthly |
| 40 | Non-liberalized parts for the manufacture of electric apparatus | 85.15 E | 400,000 | Open permanently with three-monthly distributions. |
| 41 | Non-liberalized parts and articles of carbon and graphite for electrical uses | Ex 85-24 | 500,000 | Six-monthly |
| 42 | Tractors | 87.01 A, 87.01 B | 2,000 units | Six-monthly |
| 43 | Parts for the manufacture of tractors | Ex 87.06 | 1,000,000 | Open permanently with three-monthly distributions. |
| 44 | Buses and parts for their manufacture | Ex 87.02 A-2, Ex 87.04 B, Ex 87.06 | 1,000,000 | Six-monthly |
| 45 | Non-liberalized fire-fighting material and parts for its manufacture | Ex 87.03 B, Ex 87.03 C, Ex 87.04 B, Ex 87.06 | 500,000 | Six-monthly |
| 46 | Parts and accessories for the manufacture of road transport vehicles, except buses | Ex 87.06 | 3,000,000 | Open permanently with twice-monthly distributions. |
| 47 | Taximeters and their parts | Ex 90.27, Ex 90.29 | 50,000 | Annual |
| 48 | Phonographs, dictaphones and other apparatus for sound recording and reproduction | 92.11 | 100,000 | Six-monthly |
| 49 | Sound recordings | | 50,000 | Six-monthly |

*(Continued on next page)*

**Spain** (*Continued*)

| Quota No. | Goods | Tariff Heading | Annual Value in dollars | Method of calling |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | Parts and accessories for apparatus under heading 92.11 | 92.13 | 200,000 | Open permanently with three-monthly distributions. |
| 51 | Toys, games and articles for recreation | 97.01, 97.02, 97.03, 97.04, 97.05, 97.08 | 100,000 | Annual |
| 52 | Capital equipment for new investment projects | Sections XVI and XVII | 50,000,000 | Open permanently with monthly distributions. |
| 53 | Paper and its manufactures | Ex 48.01, 48.02, 48.03, 48.04, 48.05, 48.06, 48.07, 48.08, 48.09, 48.10, 48.11, 48.12, 48.13, 48.14, 48.15, 48.16, 48.17, 48.18, 48.19, 48.20, 48.21, 49.03, 49.04, 49.05, 49.06, Ex 49.08, 49.09, 49.10, 49.11 | 5,000,000 | Open permanently with three-monthly distributions. |

## Opening of Global Quotas

THE LIST of global quotas for 1963 appears above.

The Spanish authorities have invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas:

| Quota No. | Goods | Minimum value of licences for which applications invited | Closing date for applications |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | U.S. dollars | |
| 1 | Hops | 200,000 | March 5 |
| 2 | Meat preserves | 150,000 | March 5 |
| 20 | Miscellaneous textile fibres | 112,500 | March 5 |
| 21 | Yarn of miscellaneous fibres | 300,000 | March 5 |
| 22 | Raw flax not hackled | 300,000 | March 5 |
| 23 | Jute | 3,000,000 | March 5 |
| 25 | Fabrics of miscellaneous fibres | 400,000 | March 5 |
| 28 | Articles of glass and porcelain | 230,000 | March 5 |
| 29 | Imitation jewellery and stones for its manufacture | 32,500 | March 5 |
| 37 | Non-liberalized office machinery and the like | 50,000 | March 5 |
| 50 | Parts and accessories for apparatus under tariff heading 92.11 | 200,000 | November 30 |
| 52 | Capital equipment for new investment projects | 50,000,000 | December 1 |
| 53 | Paper and its manufactures | 5,000,000 | November 30 |

# EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

## Report on Taxation and Finance

THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION has published a report by a Fiscal and Financial Committee, under the chairmanship of Professor Neumark, concerning a basic study on the problems of the Common Market in the field of taxation and finance. The following information regarding the contents of this report has been taken from a Press Release issued by the Commission.

On April 5, 1960, the European Economic Commission set up a Fiscal and Financial Committee to study:

(a) whether and to what extent differences in Member States' financial systems hinder or even preclude the establishment of a Common Market, securing or guaranteeing conditions corresponding to those of an internal market;

(b) what possibilities there are of removing such differences as constitute a particular hindrance to the establishment and functioning of the Common Market.

The report of this Fiscal and Financial Committee establishes and illustrates two points: first, the fact that a number of existing national tax regulations may distort competition in the Common Market and thus seriously impede the integration of national economies, particularly as internal customs barriers are more and more dismantled; and second, the need to include in any discussion on harmonization all taxes under existing systems, even if the necessity, urgency and degree of harmonization are considered to vary from case to case.

The Fiscal and Financial Committee does not believe that differences in total tax burden will influence the conditions of competition; differently composed revenue and expenditure systems, however, should sensibly influence competition.

In the opinion of the Committee existing turnover and company taxes, and those taxes that directly affect the movement of capital, should largely be harmonized to secure equal competitive opportunities for everyone.

As regards turnover tax the Committee is in favour of the replacement of the cumulative turnover taxes at present in force by the general introduction of an added value tax to be levied at all stages up to and including the wholesale stage; to be supplemented, if necessary, by an autonomous tax on retail trade. This proposal has been considered in a draft directive submitted by the European Economic Commission to the Council of Ministers at the end of last year. After reform tax frontiers should be abolished in respect of turnover tax.

A uniform company tax is proposed, with differential rates for distributed and undistributed profits; on interests and dividends the Committee approved a system of deduction at source. The Committee further considered that capital movements should not be hampered by taxes on capital transactions; where these could not be completely abolished they considered uniformization should be aimed at.

Particular attention was given to the various taxes affecting transport (automobile, mineral oil and transport taxes). They consider some alignment of automobile and transport taxes inevitable, but made no detailed proposals as regards taxes on mineral oil. In the Committee's view the harmonization of special consumer taxes can be postponed for the time being.

# SWITZERLAND

## Amendments to Swiss Customs Tariff

THE FOLLOWING corrections should be made to the notice published under the above heading in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 8:

(a) the rate of duty for tariff No. 8706.10 (parts and accessories for single-axle tractors with internal combustion or explosion engines) should read 45 Swiss francs per 100 kg.

(b) the description of goods against tariff No. 3819.37 should read 'sand mixed with thermosetting synthetic resins'.

(c) tariff No. '85.08.1a' should read 85.08.16.

# IRISH REPUBLIC

## Duty-Free Admission for Electric Motors of Northern Ireland Origin

THE GOVERNMENT of the Irish Republic announced on January 23, that further to previous announcements (see *Board of Trade Journal* of December 7, 1962, page 1189, and January 4, 1963, pages 54-55), about tariff concessions for imports of Northern Ireland origin, arrangements have now been completed for the admission, free of duty under licence, of electric motors imported into the Irish Republic from Northern Ireland. Duty-free imports will be at the level of imports from Northern Ireland before the imposition of the import duty.

Applications for duty-free licences should be addressed to the Secretary, Department of Industry and Commerce, Kildare Street, Dublin 2, and should be accompanied by invoices (in duplicate) embodying a certificate by the manufacturers that the motors were manufactured by them in Northern Ireland.

# IRISH REPUBLIC

## Customs Duties on Some Iron and Steel Products

**DUTIES AMENDED:**

(1) The Irish Republic Revenue Commissioners announce that the Government have made an Order entitled the Imposition of Duties (No. 132) (Iron and Steel Products) Order, 1963. The effect of the Order which came into operation on February 5, is to extend the scope of the Customs duty on bars, rods, angles, shapes, sections, sheets and plates of iron or steel, shown at Tariff Heading Nos. 73.10, 73.11 and 73.13. The new text of these headings is as follows:

| | Tariff Heading | Licensing Provision | Rate of Duty: Full | Rate of Duty: Preferential | Rate of Duty: Special Preferential |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 73.10 | Bars and rods (including wire rod), of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished (including precision made); hollow mining drill steel: | | | | |
| | (A) Bars and rods which have cross-sections in the shape of: | | | | |
| | (i) Squares of which the sides do not exceed 6 inches: | | | | |
| | (a) Of which the sides do not exceed 2 inches . | (a) | 37½% or £30* per ton | 37½% or £30* per ton | 25% or £20* per ton |
| | (b) Other . . . | (a) | 37½% or £30* per ton | 37½% or £30* per ton | 25% or £20* per ton |
| | (2) Rectangles of which the greater side does not exceed 14 inches and the lesser side does not exceed 3 inches: | | | | |
| | (a) Of which the greater side does not exceed 3 inches and the lesser side does not exceed 1 inch . . . | (a) | 37½% or £30* per ton | 37½% or £30* per ton | 25% or £20* per ton |
| | (b) Other . . . | (a) | 37½% or £30* per ton | 37½% or £30* per ton | 25% or £20* per ton |
| | Other squares and rectangles and other shapes: | | | | |
| | (a) Of which the greatest cross-sectional dimension does not exceed 10 inches and are not squares: | | | | |
| | (i) Of which the greatest cross-sectional dimension does not exceed 3 inches . . . | (a) | 37½% or £30* per ton | 37½% or £30* per ton | 25% or £20* per ton |
| | (ii) Other . . . | (a) | 37½% or £30* per ton | 37½% or £30* per ton | 25% or £20* per ton |
| | (b) Other . . . | — | Free | Free | Free |
| | (B) Hollow mining drill steel . | — | Free | Free | Free |
| 73.11 | Angles, shapes and sections, of iron or steel, hot-rolled, forged, extruded, cold-formed or cold-finished; sheet piling of iron or steel, whether or not drilled, punched or made from assembled elements: | | | | |
| | (A) Sheet piling . . . | — | Free | Free | Free |
| | (B) Other: | | | | |
| | (1) Z sections . . . | — | Free | Free | Free |
| | (2) H, I, T and U sections of which the greatest cross-sectional dimension does not exceed 10 inches | (a) | 37½% or £30* per ton | 37½% or £30* per ton | 25% or £20* per ton |
| | (3) Angles: | | | | |
| | (a) Of which the sum of the widths of the limbs (measured externally) is not less than 1½ inches and not greater than 12 inches: | | | | |
| | (i) Of which the sum of the widths of the limbs (measured externally) is not greater than 6 inches . . | (a) | 37½% or £30* per ton | 37½% or £30* per ton | 25% or £20* per ton |
| | (ii) Other. . . | (a) | 37½% or £30* per ton | 37½% or £30* per ton | 25% or £20* per ton |
| | (b) Other . . . | — | Free | Free | Free |
| | (4) Other shapes and sections: | | | | |
| | (a) Of which the greatest cross-sectional dimension does not exceed 10 inches: | | | | |
| | (i) Of which the greatest cross-sectional dimension does not exceed 3 inches . | (a) | 37½% or £30* per ton | 37½% or £30* per ton | 25% or £20* per ton |
| | (ii) Other. . . | (a) | 37½% or £30* per ton | 37½% or £30* per ton | 25% or £20* per ton |
| | (b) Other . . . | — | Free | Free | Free |
| 73.13 | Sheets and plates of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled: | | | | |
| | (A) Sheets and plates not more than $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in thickness, which have been corrugated, channelled or ribbed, or coated with zinc . . | (a) | 37½% | 37½% | 25% |
| | (B) Other: | | | | |
| | (1) Sheets and plates, not more than ½ inch in thickness and not more than 48 inches in width | (a) | 37½% | 37½% | 25% |
| | (2) Other . . . . | — | Free | Free | Free |

*Where alternative rates are shown the rate applicable is whichever is the greater.

**DUTIES SUSPENDED:**

(2) The one-tenth reduction of the rates of duty (see *Board of Trade Journal* of January 11, 1963, page 120) is applicable to the duties set out above.

(3) With simultaneous effect the Irish Authorities have made an Order entitled the Imposition of Duties (Iron and Steel Products) Order, 1963, which provides for the suspension of the Customs duties imposed by the Order mentioned at paragraph 1 above, in-so-far as they apply to iron or steel bars, rods, angles, shapes, sections, sheets and plates of certain sizes shown at Tariff heading Nos. 73.10 (A) (1) (b), 73.10 (A) (2) (b), 73.10 (A) (3) (a) (ii), 73.11 (B) (2), 73.11 (B) (3) (a) (ii), 73.11 (B) (4) (a) (ii) and 73.13 (B) (1), during the period February 5 to April 30, 1963, inclusive.

## Import Quotas

THE IRISH AUTHORITIES have announced the following quotas under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 and 1937:

| Goods | Quota | Quota Period | Quota No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Certain pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles . | 25,000 articles | February 1, 1963 to June 30, 1963 | 1 |
| Certain pneumatic tyres for bicycles or tricycles. | 45,000 articles | February 1, 1963 to June 30, 1963 | 2 |
| Certain boots and shoes . . . . . | 75,000 pairs | January 1, 1963 to June 30, 1963 | 3 |
| Certain rubber boots and shoes . . . | 25,000 pairs | February 1, 1963 to June 30, 1963 | 4 |
| Rubber-proofed clothing . . . . . | 1,000 articles | January 1, 1963 to December 31, 1963 | 6 |
| Certain completely or substantially assembled motor car chassis with bodies or body shell attached thereto. | 20 articles | January 1, 1963 to December 31, 1963 | 8 |
| Any completely or substantially assembled motor vehicle chassis without a body or body shell attached thereto. | 50 articles | January 1, 1963 to December 31, 1963 | 9 |
| Certain completely or substantially assembled road vehicle bodies or road vehicle body shells imported otherwise than attached to chassis. | 50 articles | January 1, 1963 to December 31, 1963 | 10 |
| Certain motor car body parts . . . . | 10 articles | January 1, 1963 to December 31, 1963 | 25 |
| Certain hats, caps, hoods and shapes . . | 30,000 articles | January 1, 1963 to December 31, 1963 | 37 |
| Certain completely or substantially assembled mechanically propelled vehicles. | 26 articles | January 1, 1963 to December 31, 1963 | 47 |

**'Which'**

The February issue of 'Which' reports on home freezers, dishwashing machines, junior baby foods, torch batteries and paracetamol. Consumers' Association, 14 Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2. Annual subscription £1.

# BELGO-LUXEMBOURG ECONOMIC UNION

## Import Duty Tariff Quotas

A BELGIAN Ministerial Order of January 14, 1963 (*Moniteur Belge No.* 13 of January 17, 1963), contains a consolidated list of goods (reproduced below) to be admitted free or at a reduced rate of import duty, **during 1963,** up to an annual quota specified against each item when imported from **non-EEC** countries. Goods imported under a duty tariff quota may **not** be re-exported from the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union in the condition in which they were imported, except where the goods are the subject of an unlimited quantity quota.

THE ORDER CAME INTO FORCE ON JANUARY 1, 1963.

| Tariff No. | Description of Goods | Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric tons) | | Duty free or Reduced Duty |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Old (Prior to January 1, 1963) | New (From January 1, 1963) | |
| 09.01 A I a, b | Coffee, unroasted | 85% of total imports during 1961 | 85% of total imports during 1962 | Free |
| 09.02 B II | Tea (other than imported in immediate containers of a net capacity of 3 kg. or less, and other than tea waste intended for the manufacture of caffeine and of theobromine) | 180 | 180 | Belgian francs 658 per 100 kg. net weight |
| 29.01 D VI b | Divinylbenzene | Unlimited† | Unlimited* | Free |
| ex 2902 A III b | Tetrabromoethane | — | Unlimited | Free |
| ex 29.13 D I d | 3β - Hydroxyandrost - 5 - en-17-one | — | Unlimited | Free |
| ex 29.13 D I d | 3β : 17α - Dihydroxypregn-5-en-20-one | — | Unlimited | Free |
| ex 29.13 E II | 16α : 17α - Epoxy - 3β - hydroxy - 16β - methylpregn-5-en-20-one | — | Unlimited | Free |
| ex 29.13 G III | 9α - FCuoro - 11β : 17α - dihydroxy - 6α - methylpregna - 1 : 4 - diene - 3 : 20-dione | — | Unlimited | Free |
| ex 29.14 A II c 5 cc 55 | 3β - Hydroxy - 16 - methylpregna - 5 : 16 - dien - 20 - one acetate | — | Unlimited | Free |
| ex 29.14 A II c 5 cc 55 | 17α - Hydroxy - 6α - methylpregn - 4 - ene - 3 : 20 - dione acetate | — | Unlimited | Free |
| ex 29.38 B I b | Calcium DL-pantothenate | — | Unlimited | Free |
| ex 29.42 C VIII b | Dihydroergotoxine methanesulphonate | — | Unlimited | Free |
| ex 29.42 C VIII b | Methylergometrine maleate | — | Unlimited | Free |
| ex 29.42 C VIII b | 3 - Benziloyl - 6 - methoxytropine methobromide | — | Unlimited | Free |
| 38.07 A | Turpentine oil | 750‡ | 300§ | Free |
| 38.08 A | Colophony, including resinous wax | 2,000 | 534§ | Free |
| 38.19 Q IV d 2 bb | Mixtures of aldehydes, prepared from sulphite lyes | — | Unlimited | Free |
| ex 39.01 B VIII a | Polyoxymethylene resins, in liquid or paste form, including emulsions, dispersions and solutions, in pieces, lumps and similar bulk forms, granules, flakes and powders, but not in block form | Unlimited | Unlimited | 4% |
| 39.02 B III a | Polysulphohaloethylenes, in liquid or paste form including emulsions, dispersions and solutions, in pieces, lumps and similar bulk forms, granules, flakes and powders, but not in block form | Unlimited | Unlimited | 4% |
| ex 39.02 B VIII a | Copolymers of vinyl chloride and of vinylidene chloride, made up from at least 80% of vinylidene chloride, in liquid or paste form, including emulsions, dispersions and solutions, in pieces, lumps and similar bulk forms, granules, flakes and powders, but not in block form | Unlimited | Unlimited | 4% |
| ex 39.03 E I b | Ethyl (hydroxyethyl) cellulose | — | Unlimited | Free |
| 45.02 B | Natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips (including cubes or square slabs, cut to size for corks or stoppers), not reinforced with paper, fabric or other materials | 60 | 20 | Free |
| ex 68.11 B | Articles of cement (including slag cement but excluding sand-lime bricks) of concrete or of artificial stone (including granulated marble agglomerated with cement), reinforced or not, other than statuettes and fancy and ornamental articles, weighing not more than 10 kg. each | — | Unlimited* | 7% |
| 73.02 C | Ferro-silicon | 16,680 | 13,900 | Free |
| 73.02 E I | Ferro-chromium | 2,150 | 1,960 | Free |
| ex 73.02 H | Ferro-molybdenum | 310 | 160 | Free |
| 73.05 A | Iron and steel powders | 1,020 | 1,020 | Free |
| ex 73.15 A IV b | High carbon steel wire rod: Of a diameter of at least 4·5 but not more than 6 millimetres, containing at least 0·62% but not more than 0·74% carbon | 2,000‡ | 2,000* | Free |
| ex 73.15 A IV b | High carbon steel wire rod: Of a diameter of at least 4·5 but not more than 13 millimetres, containing at least 0·60% but not more than 1·05% carbon; at least 0·10% but not more than 0·25% silicon; 0·05% or less of phosphorus and sulphur taken together; 0·10% or less of other elements taken together; except manganese | 500‡ | 500* | Free |
| ex 73.15 B III a | Coils for re-rolling of alloy steel, containing less than 0·6% of carbon and more than 10% of chromium, other alloy elements being left out of consideration (stainless steel), annealed and dipped (decapees), of a width of more than 900 millimetres exclusive to 1,300 millimetres inclusive, and of a thickness not exceeding 6 millimetres | — | 1,500* | Free |
| 77.01 A | Unwrought magnesium | 360 | 360 | Free |

† Quota for the first half of 1962. ‡ Quota for the second half of 1962.
* Quota for the first half of 1963. § Quota for the first quarter of 1963.

**Note:**

(1) The Import Duty Tariff Quotas are applicable to imports from EEC countries as well as to imports from Non-EEC countries of the goods specified against tariff headings 38.19 Q IV d 2 bb and ex 39.03 E I b in the above-mentioned list.

(2) This consolidated list supersedes the list of goods in earlier notices on the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union Import Duty Tariff Quotas published in the *Board of Trade Journal* during 1962.

# NIGERIA

## Report of Coker Commission of Inquiry

WESTERN NIGERIA Notice No. 136 which was published in the *Government Gazette* of January 24, 1963, reads as follows:

'Implementation of Report of Coker Commission of Inquiry – Recovery of Public Funds.'

'It is hereby notified for the information of the general public and, in particular, for the information of any corporations, companies, banks, mercantile houses, firms and individuals, engaged in any negotiations, financial transactions, or any other business, with the National Investment and Properties Company Limited, whose registered office is situated in Lagos, Nigeria, or any of its directors or agents, or the Action Group of Nigeria, or with any of the persons who appear from the recommendations of the Coker Commission of Inquiry (as modified by the Federal Government White Paper) to have been directly concerned in the diversion of public funds of the Region, that in view of those recommendations (modified as aforesaid) such corporations, companies, banks, mercantile houses, firms and individuals stand a grave risk of being seriously involved to their detriment in the proceedings to be taken

**Nigeria** (*Continued*)

for the purpose of enforcing the repayment of all sums due to the Government or any of its agencies.

All corporations, companies, banks, mercantile houses, firms and individuals are hereby warned that they should suspend forthwith any such negotiations, financial transactions or other business with the National Investment and Properties Company Limited, its directors or agents, or with any of the other persons hereinbefore mentioned as having been directly concerned in the diversion of public funds of the Region. Otherwise, they will be proceeding at their peril.'

## UGANDA

### Import Duty on Certain Paper Bags

DETAILS WERE published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 13, 1962 (page 97) of Uganda Legal Notice No. 155 setting out the types of paper bags liable to an import duty of 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* under Tariff Item 165 (c) (iv).

Legal Notice No. 307 published in the Uganda *Government Gazette* of December 7, 1962, cancels this Notice and specifies the following as being the types of paper bags on which an import duty of 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* shall be charged:

Bags made of paper or of glassine or of greaseproof paper (but not of Cellophane) of block bottom or satchel design but not including:

(i) greaseproof paper bags designed for the packing of locally produced fats and printed with the names of such local product and the producer thereof;

(ii) sachets designed for the packing of locally produced curry powder and printed with the name of such local product and the producer thereof, not exceeding the following dimensions:
Unfolded length 3¾ inches
Width 1⅝ inches;

(iii) paper tea bags designed for the packing of locally blended tea and printed with the type of such tea and the blender thereof, not exceeding the following dimensions:
Unfolded length 3⅜ inches
Width 2¼ inches.

## KUWAIT

### Tinned Foodstuffs Regulations

A TRANSLATION of Notice No. 128/62, issued by the Kuwait Municipality, was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 1, 1963. The following is a translation of Notice No. 8/63 subsequently published by the Municipality:

'Further to Notice No. 128/62 published in the *Official Gazette* No. 2101 issued on November 21 concerning the conditions which should exist in imported foodstuffs in order that their circulation in Kuwait may be permitted, the Municipality announces to importers that the rejection of consignments of fluid and semi-fluid tinned foodstuffs has been confined to the following:

1. Existence of holes in the tins.
2. Existence of patches in the tins.
3. Existence of noticeable swelling in the tins.
4. Existence of microbial contamination of any sort.
5. Existence of change of colour of contents.
6. Existence of chemical materials harmful to the contents of the tins.
7. Existence of positive pressure resulting from chemical putrefaction.

'Importers should ask producing companies to state clarifying codes on tins so that the date of manufacture as well as the validity period of tinned foodstuffs are known. A statement of these codes should be sent to the Health Affairs Department (Municipal Health Division).

'The above conditions should be carefully attended to, so that no consignments are rejected'.

## REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

### Customs Tariff Applications

CUSTOMS TARIFF Application List No. 328, published as Government Notice No. 87 in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of February 1, 1963, states that the Board of Trade and Industries has received the following applications affecting the Republic's Custom Tariff:

For an increase of duty on:

1. Covers or hoods for either hand, beach or garden umbrellas

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**South Africa** (*Continued*)

from free of duty to 20 per cent. *ad valorem* (intermediate column);

2. Suitcase and similar locks and clips therefor, from 20 per cent. *ad valorem* to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Where British Trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above applications they are being informed, and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belonging to a trade organization should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African Authorities and desiring further information relating to the above, should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference (1) C.R.E. 1117/63; (2) C.R.E. 1118/63.

For the withdrawal of rebate facilities on:

Suitcase and similar locks and clips therefor for use in the industry for the manufacture of articles such as leatherwork, bags, travel-goods, leggings, belts, straps and harness and saddlery, of leather or substitutes of leather, and trunks of any materials, provided for under tariff item 541(1)(g).

It is expected that the South African industries at present enjoying these rebates will submit evidence in favour of their retention, but if any British interests affected should consider that they have evidence on the matter not likely to be available to the South African Board of Trade and Industries they should communicate with the Commercial Relations and Exports Department as above quoting reference C.R.E. 1118/63.

## Customs Tariff Changes

GOVERNMENT NOTICES R.140–145 inclusive, published in the Republic of South Africa Government Gazette of February 1, 1963, set out the following amendments to the Customs Tariff with effect from that date. Britain pays the intermediate rate of duty unless otherwise stated.

| G.N. No. | Tariff Item | Articles | Minimum Duty | Intermediate Duty | Maximum Duty |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| R. 140 | 83 | By the addition, after paragraph (2), of the following paragraph: | | | |
| | | (3) Gabions (collapsible) of wire netting | — | 10% | — |
| R. 141 | 113 | By the substitution, for paragraph (2) of the following paragraph: | | | |
| | | (2) Household spoons and forks (finished or unfinished except flat stampings), of base metal, not being gold or silverplated, | | | |
| | | (a) Tea-, coffee-, egg-, sugar, jam, and similar spoons | — | 10% or | 10% |
| | | per doz. | — | 6 whichever duty shall be the greater, and in addition | 37½ |
| | | per doz. | — | 20 less 30% | — |
| | | (b) Dessert-, table-, soup-, and similar spoons | — | 10% or | 10% |
| | | per doz. | — | 10 whichever duty shall be the greater, and in addition | 90 |
| | | per doz. | — | 25 less 25% | — |
| | | (c) Dessert-, table-, fish- and similar forks | — | 10% or | 10% |
| | | per doz. | — | 10 whichever duty shall be the greater, and in addition | 90 |
| | | per doz. | — | 25 less 25% | — |
| | | (d) Other | — | 10% | — |
| | 302 | Gold and silver plate, and gold and silver plated ware including communion sets: | | | |
| | | By the substitution, for paragraph (ii) of the following paragraph: | | | |
| | | (ii) Household spoons and forks: | | | |
| | | (a) Tea-, coffee-, egg-, sugar-, jam-, and similar spoons, silverplated | — | 20% or | 20% |
| | | per doz. | — | 12 whichever duty shall be the greater, and in addition | 37½ |
| | | per doz. | — | 20 less 30% | — |
| | | (b) Dessert-, table-, soup-, and similar spoons, silverplated | — | 20% or | 20% |
| | | per doz. | — | 20 whichever duty shall be the greater, and in addition | 90 |
| | | per doz. | — | 25 less 25% | — |
| | | (c) Dessert-, table-, fish- and similar forks, silverplated | — | 20% or | 20% |
| | | per doz. | — | 20 whichever duty shall be the greater, and in addition | 90 |
| | | per doz. | — | 25 less 25% | — |
| | | (d) Other spoons and forks | — | 20% | — |
| R. 142 | 113 | By the addition, after paragraph (12) of the following paragraph: | | | |
| | | (13) Castors, complete or incomplete | — | 20% | — |
| R. 143 | 171 | GLASS: | | | |
| | | By the substitution, for paragraph (g) of the following paragraph: | | | |
| | | (g) Balls (unworked), tube and rod | — | Free | — |
| R. 144 | 205 | By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph (1), of the following sub-paragraph: | | | |
| | | (c) Sheets, sheeting or strip, of artificial plastic material exceeding 0·005 inch in thickness: | | | |
| | | (i) Laminates, decorated, thermosetting: | | | |
| | | (A) Of a free-on-board price not exceeding 25 cents. per square foot | | | |
| | | per sq. yard | — | 60 | 90 |
| | | (B) Other | — | 15% | — |
| | | (ii) Laminates, glass fibre, thermosetting | — | 10% | — |
| | | (iii) Laminates, thermosetting other | — | Free | — |
| | | (iv) Other | — | 20% | — |
| R. 145 | 315 | By the substitution, for the item, of of the following item: | | | |
| | | 315 (a) Cinematograph projectors and image projectors: | | | |
| | | (i) Cinematograph sound apparatus | — | 5% | 15% |
| | | (ii) Other | — | 15% | — |
| | | (b) Slides (including film-slides) for use with projectors | — | 15% | — |
| | | (c) Projection screens: | | | |
| | | (i) Portable | — | 10% | — |
| | | (ii) Other | — | 25% | — |

## Rebate of Duty for Manufacturing Purposes

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. R151 published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of February 1, 1963 amends the Second Schedule of the Customs Tariff and provides for the rebate of duty to the extent set out below on the following goods when imported or withdrawn from bond by registered manufacturers for use in the industry specified:

| Tariff Item | Article | Duty Rebated as under |
|---|---|---|
| 625 | By the substitution, for the item, of the following item: | |
| | 625 CUTLERY AND SPOON AND FORK MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: | |
| | (1) Xylonite in sheets | To the extent of the intermediate duty. |
| | (2) Flat stampings for the manufacture of spoons and forks | The whole duty less *ad val.* 10%. |
| | (3) Rough or unfinished knives of stainless steel | *Ad val.* 10%. |
| 826 | By the substitution, for the item, of the following item: | |
| | 826 ELECTRO-PLATING INDUSTRY: | |
| | Unplated pressings, stampings and made-up roughs, for use in the manufacture of electroplated-ware but excluding the following: Beer mugs; Presentation cups and trophies; and Spoons and forks. | To the extent of the intermediate duty. |

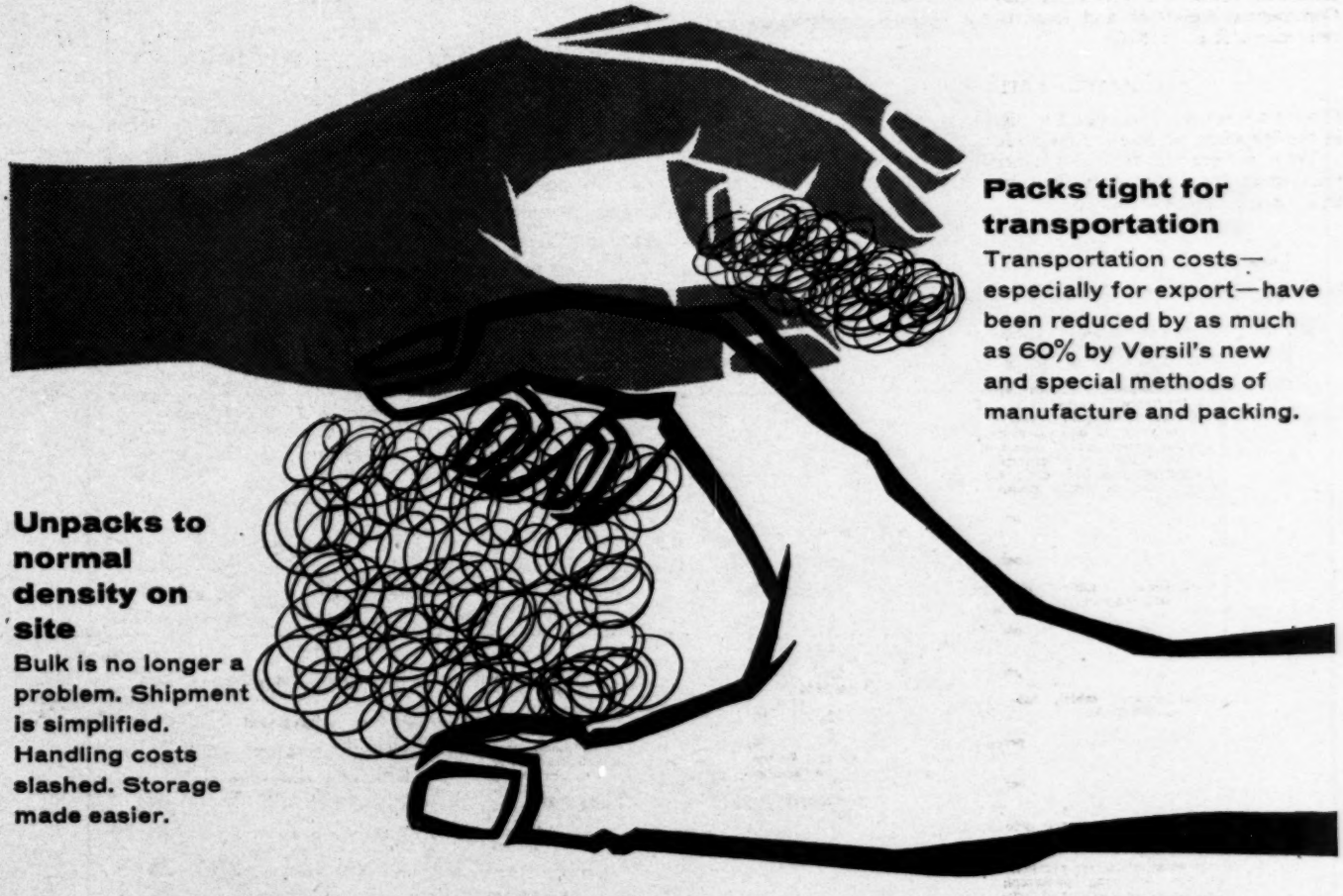
**Investment in Eastern Nigeria**

'Investment Opportunities in Eastern Nigeria', prepared by the Ministry of Commerce, Eastern Nigeria, provides information about the facilities available for agricultural and industrial investment in Eastern Nigeria. Copies free from the Industrial Liaison Officer, Office of the Agent-General for Eastern Nigeria, 9 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

# A NEW VERSIL GLASS FIBRE INSULATION

## For the Thermal Insulation of roofs & walls in buildings of all types

**The Yorkshire firm of Versil Limited have pioneered the development and manufacture of Glass Fibre in Britain, and today can offer a new low-density lightweight structural Glass Fibre insulation of supreme quality at a lower cost than ever before.**



**Packs tight for transportation**

Transportation costs—especially for export—have been reduced by as much as 60% by Versil's new and special methods of manufacture and packing.

**Unpacks to normal density on site**

Bulk is no longer a problem. Shipment is simplified. Handling costs slashed. Storage made easier.

**Commercial and industrial users, as well as general agents and importers, are invited to apply for details, prices and samples. Versil Limited, Rayner Mills, Liversedge, Yorkshire, England. Tel: Cleckheaton 2571. Cables: Versil, Liversedge, Yorkshire.**

# F. W. Woolworth & Co., Limited

## Extracts from the statement by the Chairman, Mr. F. L. CHAPLIN

### CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS

The consolidated net profit before tax amounted to £34,955,308, as compared with £32,586,783 for 1961, an increase of £2,368,525, or 7.27%. I am sure you will regard this as a satisfactory result. Taxation for the year amounted to £18,797,924 as compared with £17,602,049 in 1961.

The profit for the year, after tax, at £16,157,384 shows an increase over 1961 of £1,172,650 or 7.83% and your Directors recommend the payment of the increased final dividend on the Ordinary Stock of 1s. 4d. per unit as compared with 1s. 3d. £3,500,000 has been transferred to General Reserve against £2,500,000 and the balance carried forward has been increased by £2,165,641 to £9,775,189.

### STAFF AND SUPPLIES

I cannot recommend too highly the hard work of our staff in stores and offices throughout the year, and once again I should like to pay a very sincere tribute to our suppliers and for their co-operation with our own buying force, which has resulted in such a fine range of merchandise being made available to the shopping public.

### CAPITAL PROJECTS

Progress was made during 1962 with our store development programme and 10 new stores were completed and opened for business; 41 existing stores were extended and/or modernised; 8 were re-located in better premises and 7 conventional stores were converted to self-service.

Many further projects were approved during 1962 and it is now estimated that the capital cost of our store development programme will amount to more than £31,000,000, which will be spread over the next few years.

### PROSPECTS FOR 1963

It is difficult to forsee what may happen during the remainder of the year. Overhead expenses will materially increase again in 1963. Future profits will depend on our ability continually to increase sales. With the ever-expanding range of merchandise we have on our counters, together with the improved shopping amenities which we are providing, I am confident we shall continue to receive in full measure the support of the shopping public.

### FINANCIAL RECORDS 1953-62

| Year ended December 31 | Net Profit before taxation | Taxation | Net Profit after taxation | Net Ordinary dividends | Net Assets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1953 | 18,976,954 | 11,695,640 | 7,281,314 | 4,950,000 | 42,399,981 |
| 1954 | 20,476,521 | 10,944,212 | 9,532,309 | 6,187,500 | 46,265,527 |
| 1955 | 22,523,066 | 11,133,793 | 11,389,273 | 7,331,250 | 50,123,069 |
| 1956 | 23,319,355 | 12,308,967 | 11,010,388 | 7,762,500 | 53,225,338 |
| 1957 | 24,071,753 | 12,782,467 | 11,289,286 | 7,762,500 | ‡69,753,523 |
| 1958 | 25,597,085 | 13,488,097 | 12,108,988 | 7,762,500 | 74,801,612 |
| 1959 | 28,283,712 | 14,279,966<br>•1,004,275 cr | 15,008,021 | 9,302,344<br>†1,378,125 | 79,478,648 |
| 1960 | 31,303,554 | 16,305,304 | 14,998,250 | 10,335,937 | 85,381,083 |
| 1961 | 32,586,783 | 17,602,049 | 14,984,734 | 10,370,390 | 90,777,657 |
| 1962 | 34,955,308 | 18,797,924 | 16,157,384 | 10,852,734 | 97,265,881 |

• Over-provision for taxation mainly due to reduction in the rate of income-tax from 8s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. in the pound.
† Special Jubilee bonus. ‡ Includes surplus on revaluation of properties of £13,081,474.

# FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

## Amendments to Import Duty Rates and Nomenclature

TWO DECREES were recently published in the *Journal Officiel* of the Federal Republic of Cameroon, modifying the rates of import duties appearing in the list of Customs duties and taxes, and amending the nomenclature of the Customs Tariff for import duties.

Particulars of these are as follows:

**1. Modifications of rates of import duties:**

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

The following amendments to the rates of 'import duties' appearing in the list annexed to decree No. 57-89 of December 20, 1957 are taking into account the modifications brought to the nomenclature of the Customs Tariffs by decree No. 62-DF-224 of June 27, 1962.

Before rectifying the rates, it is necessary to rectify the nomenclature itself.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chapter 1. – The whole chapter | 5% |
| Chapter 2. – Heading 02-01 | 10% |
| Except No. 02-01-90 which rises to | 15% |
| The rest of the chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 3. – Headings 03-01 and 03-02 | 5% |
| The rest of the chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 4. – | 15% |
| Except 04-01-01 and 04-02-30 which remain exempt. | |
| Chapter 5. – The whole chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 6. – The whole chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 7. – The whole chapter | 10% |
| Chapter 8. – The whole chapter | 20% |
| Chapter 9. – The whole chapter | 20% |
| Chapter 10. – | 15% |
| Except heading 10-06 which remains exempt. | |
| Chapter 11. – | 15% |
| Except heading 11-01-09 which remains exempt. | |
| Chapter 12. – The whole chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 13. – The whole chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 14. – The whole chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 15. – The whole chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 16. – The whole chapter | 20% |
| Chapter 17. – Heading 17-01 | *Exempt* |
| The rest of the chapter | 20% |
| Chapter 18. – Heading 18-01 | 25% |
| The rest of the chapter | 20% |
| Chapter 19. – | |
| Communion wafers 19-06-01 | *Exempt* |
| Other 19-06-09 | 20% |
| The rest of the chapter | 20% |
| Chapter 20. – The whole chapter | 20% |
| Chapter 21. – The whole chapter | 20% |

Chapter 22. –

| Headings | Sub-headings | Basis of Assessment | Rates | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22-01 | 01 | Value | Exempt | |
| | 10 | — | 20% | |
| | 21 | — | Exempt | |
| 22-02 | 00 | — | 20% | |
| 22-03 | 00 | — | 30% | |
| 22-04 | 00 | — | 20% | |
| 22-05 | 21 | — | 80% (4) | |
| | 22 | — | 80% (4) | |
| | 31 | — | 30% | |
| | 32 | — | 30% | |
| 22-06 | 00 | — | 90% (4) | |
| 22-07 | 06 | — | 30% | |
| | 90 | — | 30% | |
| 22-08 | 01 | — | Exempt | |
| | 11 | — | 200% (4) | |
| | 22 | — | 100% (4) | |
| | Sub-heading 31 to be deleted | | | |
| 22-09 | 01 | — | Exempt | |
| | 02 | — | 200% (4) | |
| | 29 | — | 150% (4) | |
| | 36 | — | 160% (4) | |
| | 37 | — | 120% (4) | |
| 22-09 | 71 | — | 150% (4) | |
| | 72 | — | 150% (4) | |
| | 73 | — | 80% (4) | |
| | 74 | — | 150% (4) | |
| 22-10 | 00 | — | 20% | |

The rest of the chapter shall remain unchanged.

A footnote (4) shall be added: (4) including excise duty.

Chapter 23. – The whole chapter . . . . . 15%

Chapter 24. –

| Headings | Sub-headings | Basis of Assessment | Rates | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24-01 | 05 | Value | Exempt | |
| | 06 | — | 50% | |
| 24-02 | 01 | — | 200% | |
| | 02 | — | 200% | (6) With a minimum of 1,530 francs per net kilo. |
| | 07 | — | 60% | |
| Amend footnote (2) according to the following: (2) including excise duty. | 08 | — | 130% (6) | |
| | 09 | — | 170% | |
| | 06 | — | 160% | |
| | 11 | — | 60% | |

Chapter 25. –

| Headings | Sub-headings | Basis of Assessment | Rates | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25-01 | 04 | Value | Exempt | |
| | 06 | — | Exempt | |
| | 08 | — | 15% | |
| | 11 | — | Exempt | |
| 25-02 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 25-03 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 25-04 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 25-05 | 00 | — | 10% | |
| 25-06 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 25-07 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 25-08 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 25-09 | 01 | — | 10% | |
| | 14 | — | 10% | |
| | 13 | — | 15% | |
| 25-10 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 25-11 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 25-12 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 25-13 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 25-14 | 00 | — | 5% | |
| 25-15 | 00 | — | 5% | |
| 25-16 | 00 | — | 5% | |
| 25-17 | 00 | — | 5% | |
| 25-18 | 00 | — | Exempt | |
| 25-19 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 25-20 | 00 | — | 10% | |
| 25-21 | 00 | — | 10% | |
| 25-22 | 01 | — | 10% | |
| | 11 | — | Exempt | |
| | 12 | — | 10% | |
| 25-23 | 01 | — | 10% | |
| | 02 | — | 10% | |
| | 05 | — | 10% | |
| 25-24 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 25-25 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 25-26 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 25-27 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 25-28 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 25-29 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 25-30 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 25-31 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 25-32 | 00 | — | 10% | |

Chapter 26. – The whole chapter . . . . . *Exempt*

Chapter 27. –

| Headings | Sub-headings | Basis of Assessment | Rates | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27-01 | 08 | Value | 10% | |
| | 18 | — | 10% | |
| 27-02 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 27-03 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 27-04 | 01 | — | 10% | |
| | 28 | — | 10% | |
| 27-05 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 27-05 *bis* | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 27-06 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 27-07 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 27-08 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 27-09 | 01 | — | 15% | |
| | 11 | — | 15% | |
| 27-10 | 01 | Official value | Exempt | |
| | 02 | — | 15% | |
| | 03 | Value | 5% | |
| | 04 | Official value | 5% | (3) Without allowing the amount of the duty to be inferior. |
| | 05 | Value | 15% (3) | |
| | 06 | — | 5% | |
| | 11 | Official value | 10% | |
| | 21 | — | 15% | |
| | 15 | Value | 10% | |
| | 16 | — | 10% | |
| | 17 | — | 10% | |
| | 18 | — | 10% | |
| | 19 | — | 15% | |
| 27-11 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 27-12 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 27-13 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 27-14 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 27-15 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 27-16 | 00 | — | 15% | |
| 27-17 | 00 | — | 5% | |

(*Continued on next page*)

## Cameroon (*Continued*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Chapter 28. – | |
| Headings 28-01-01 | 15% |
| 28-01-11 | *Exempt* |
| 28-31-11 | 20% |
| 28-38-04 | *Exempt* |
| The rest of the chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 29. – | |
| Heading 29-02. | |
| Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorethane (DDT): | |
| put up ready for retail 29-02-84 | 15% |
| put up otherwise 29-02-89 | *Exempt* |
| The rest of the chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 30. – | |
| Heading 30-01-00 | 15% |
| Heading 30-02. | |

| Description of Goods | Heading | Sub-headings | Basis of Assessment | Rates |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antisera: | 30-02 | | | |
| Imported by the Central supply pharmacy | | 01 | Value | Exempt |
| Other | | 09 | — | 15% |

Heading 30-03.

| Description of Goods | Heading | Sub-headings | Basis of Assessment | Rates |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Medicaments including veterinary medicants): | 30-03 | | | |
| Imported by the Central supply pharmacy | | 01 | Value | Exempt |
| Other: | | | | |
| (1) alcoholic | | 18 | — | 30% |
| (2) non alcoholic | | 19 | — | 15% |

Footnotes (1) and (2) shall remain unchanged.
Heading 30-04-00.

| Description of Goods | Heading | Sub-headings | Basis of Assessment | Rates |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wadding, gauze, bandages: | 30-04 | | | |
| Imported by the Central supply pharmacy | | 01 | | Exempt |
| Other | | 09 | | 15% |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Heading 30-05-00 | 15% | modify footnote (1) according to the following (1) including excise duty. |
| Chapter 31. – The whole chapter | *Exempt* | |
| Chapter 32. – The whole chapter | 15% | |
| Chapter 33. – | 20% | |
| Except headings: | | |
| 33-06-01 | 25% | |
| 33-06-09 | 50% (1) | |
| 33-06-21 | 25% | |
| 33-06-22 | 50% (1) | |
| Chapter 34. – The whole chapter | | 20% |
| Chapter 35. – The whole chapter | | 15% |
| Chapter 36. – | | |
| Headings: | | |
| 36-01-00 | | 20% |
| 36-05-00 | | 20% |
| 36-06-00 | | 30% |
| 36-07-00 | | 20% |
| 36-08-00 | | 20% |
| The rest of the chapter | | *Exempt* |

Chapter 37. – This chapter shall be modified as follows:

| Headings | Sub-headings | Basis of Assessment | Rates | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37-01 | 00 | Value | 20% | |
| 37-02 | 00 | — | 20% | |
| 37-03 | 00 | — | 20% | |
| 37-04 | 00 | — | 20% | |
| 37-05 | 00 | — | 20% | |
| 37-06 | 00 | Official value | 10% | |
| 37-07 | 00 | — | 10% | |
| 37-08 | 00 | Value | 20% | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Chapter 38. – | 15% |
| Except heading 38-11-15 | *Exempt* |
| Chapter 39. – | |
| Heading 39-02. | |

| Description of Goods | Heading | Sub-headings | Import Duties | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Polymerization and copolmerization products | 39-02 | | | |
| Polyvinyl chloride: | | | | |
| Granulated | | 30 | | Exempt |
| Put up otherwise | | 40 | | 15% |
| Other | | 90 | | 15% |

| | |
|---|---|
| The rest of the chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 40. – | |
| Headings: | |
| 40-11-01 | 10% |
| 40-11-10 | 10% |
| 40-11-21 | *Exempt* |
| 40-11-22 | 10% |
| 40-11-23 | 10% |
| The rest of the chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 41. – The whole chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 42. – The whole chapter | 20% |
| Chapter 43. – The whole chapter | 20% |
| Chapter 44. – The whole chapter | 20% |
| Chapter 45. – The whole chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 46. – The whole chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 47. – The whole chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 48. – | 15% |
| Except: | |
| 48-07-26 | 5% |
| 48-16-01 | 5% |
| 48-16-02 | 10% |
| 48-16-03 | 10% |
| 48-16-19 | 10% |
| 48-17-00 | 10% |
| 48-20-00 | 10% |
| Chapter 49. – | |
| Headings 49-01-00 to 49-07-00 included | *Exempt* |
| The rest of the chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 50. – | |
| Headings: | |
| 50-01-00 | *Exempt* |
| 50-02-00 | — |
| 50-03-00 | — |
| 50-04-00 | 15% |
| 50-05-00 | 15% |
| 50-06-00 | 15% |
| 50-07-00 | 15% |
| 50-08-00 | 15% |
| 50-09-00 | 25% |
| 50-10-00 | 25% |
| Chapter 51. – | |
| Headings: | |
| 51-01-41 | *Exempt* |
| 51-04-00 | 25% |
| The rest of the chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 52. – | |
| Headings: | |
| 52-01-00 | 15% |
| 52-02-00 | 25% |
| Chapter 53. – | |
| Headings: | |
| 53-01-00 to 53-05-00 included | *Exempt* |
| 53-06-00 to 53-10-00 included | 15% |
| The rest of the chapter | 25% |
| Chapter 54. – | |
| Headings: | |
| 54-01-00 | *Exempt* |
| 54-02-00 | — |
| 54-03-00 | 15% |
| 54-04-00 | 15% |
| 54-05-15 | 25% |
| 54-05-16 | 25% |
| Chapter 55. – | |
| Headings: | |
| 55-01-00 | *Exempt* |
| 55-02-00 | — |
| 55-03-00 | — |
| 55-04-00 | — |
| 55-05-00 | 20% |
| 55-06-15 | *Exempt* |
| The rest of the chapter | 25% |
| Chapter 56. – | |
| Headings: | |
| 56-01-00 to 56-04-00 included | *Exempt* |
| 56-05-00 | 20% |
| 56-06-00 | 20% |
| 56-07-27 | 25% |
| 56-07-28 | 25% |
| Chapter 57. – | |
| Headings: | |
| 57-01-00 | *Exempt* |
| 57-02-00 | — |
| 57-03-00 | — |
| 57-04-01 | — |
| 57-04-11 | — |
| 57-04-21 | — |
| 57-05-00 | 20% |
| 57-06-00 | 20% |
| 57-07-00 | 20% |
| 57-08-00 | 20% |
| 57-09-14 | 25% |
| 57-09-15 | 25% |
| 57-10-07 | 25% |
| 57-10-08 | 25% |
| 57-11-13 | 25% |
| 57-11-14 | 25% |
| 57-12-11 | 25% |
| 57-12-12 | 25% |
| Chapter 58. – The whole chapter | 25% |
| Except heading 58-08-08 | 15% |
| Chapter 59. – | |
| Headings: | |
| 59-04-31 | *Exempt* |
| 59-04-32 | 15% |
| 59-05-09 | *Exempt* |
| 59-14-00 | 15% |
| 59-15-00 | 15% |
| 59-16-00 | 15% |
| 59-17-00 | 15% |
| The rest of the chapter | 25% |

## Cameroon (*Continued*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Chapter 60. – The whole chapter | 25% |
| Chapter 61. – The whole chapter | 25% |
| Chapter 62. – | |
| Headings: | |
| 62-01-11 | 15% |
| 62-03-01 | 5% |
| 62-03-02 | 5% |
| 62-03-05 | 5% |
| 62-03-10 | 5% |
| The rest of the chapter | 25% |
| Chapter 63. – | |
| Heading 63-01-00 | 50% |
| Heading 63-02-00. | |

| Heading | Sub-heading | Basis of Assessment | Import Duties | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 63-02 | 00 | Value | 15% | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Chapter 64. – The whole chapter | 25% |
| Chapter 65. – The whole chapter | 25% |
| Chapter 66. – The whole chapter | 25% |
| Chapter 67. – The whole chapter | 25% |
| Chapter 68. – | |
| Headings: | |
| 68-04-00 | 15% |
| 68-05-00 | 15% |
| 68-06-00 | 15% |
| 68-07-01 | 15% |
| 68-14-00 | 15% |
| The rest of the chapter | 10% |
| Chapter 69. – | |
| Headings: | |
| 69-01-00 | 10% |
| 69-04-09 | 10% |
| 69-05-09 | 10% |
| 69-06-01 | 10% |
| 69-07-01 | 10% |
| 69-07-21 | 10% |
| 69-08-01 | 10% |
| 69-08-21 | 10% |
| 69-11-00 | 20% |
| 69-12-21 to 69-14-90 included | 20% |
| The rest of the chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 70. – | |
| Headings: | |
| 70-04-00 | 10% |
| 70-05-00 | 10% |
| 70-06-00 | 10% |
| 70-09-00 | 20% |
| 70-13-15 | 20% |
| 70-13-26 | 20% |
| 70-13-27 | 20% |
| 70-16-00 | 10% |
| 70-17-21 | *Exempt* |
| 70-19-00 | 20% |
| 70-20-00 | 10% |
| 70-21-01 | 10% |
| 70-21-05 | 10% |
| The rest of the chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 71. – The whole chapter | 20% |
| Chapter 72. – The whole chapter | *Exempt* |
| Chapter 73. – From headings 73-01-00 to 73-15-51 included | 10% |
| Headings: | |
| 73-16-31 | 5% |
| 73-16-61 | *Exempt* |
| 73-16-58 | 5% |
| 73-17-31 | 10% |
| 73-17-90 | 10% |
| 73-18-21 | 10% |
| 73-18-90 | 10% |
| 73-19-00 | 10% |
| 73-20-31 | 10% |
| 73-20-90 | 15% |
| 73-21-01 | 10% |
| 73-21-11 | 10% |
| 73-22-00 | 10% |
| 73-23-00 to 73-36-31 included | 15% |
| 73-37-00 | 10% |
| 73-38-00 | 20% |
| 11 | 20% |
| 12 | 20% |
| 13 | 20% |
| 14 | 20% |
| 15 | 20% |
| 73-39-00 | 20% |
| 73-40-09 | 15% |
| 10 | 5% |
| 11 | 10% |
| 65 | 10% |
| 80 | 20% |
| Chapter 74. – | |
| Headings: | |
| 74-09-00 | 10% |
| 74-17-00 | 20% |
| 74-18-00 | 20% |
| 74-19-01 | 10% |
| 90 | 20% |
| The rest of the chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 75. – The whole chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 76. – | |
| Headings: | |
| 76-07-00 | 15% |
| 76-10-00 | 15% |
| 76-11-00 | 15% |
| 76-12-00 | 15% |
| 76-13-00 | 15% |
| 76-14-00 | 15% |
| 76-15-00 | 25% |
| 76-16-11 | 15% |
| 90 | 20% |
| The rest of the chapter | 10% |
| Chapter 77. – The whole chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 78. – The whole chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 79. – The whole chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 80. – The whole chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 81. – The whole chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 82. – | |
| Headings: | |
| 82-01-00 | 10% |
| 82-05-58 | 10% |
| 82-09-00 | 20% |
| 82-10-00 | 20% |
| 82-11-00 | 20% |
| 82-12-00 | 20% |
| 82-13-00 | 20% |
| 82-14-00 | 20% |
| The rest of the chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 83. – | |
| Heading 83-14. | |

| Description of Goods | Heading | Sub-headings | Basis of Assessment | Import |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sign-plates, name-plates, numbers, letters and other signs, of base metal: | 83-14 | | | |
| Sign-plates for traffic lines | | 01 | Value | Exempt |
| Other | | 09 | — | 15% |

| | |
|---|---|
| The rest of the chapter | 15% |

Chapter 84. –
Heading 84-06: Internal combustion piston engines.
Sub-headings 84-06-30 and 84-06-39.

| Description of Goods | Heading | Sub-headings | Basis of Assessment | Import Duties |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marine engines for ships and boats for inland navigation (except boats for pleasure) | 84-06 | 30 | Value | Exempt |
| Other engines | | 39 | — | 10% |

Sub-headings 84-06-80 and 84-06-90 (components and spare parts).

| Description of Goods | Heading | Sub-headings | Basis of Assessment | Import Duties |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Components and spare parts: | 84-06 | | | |
| Outboard engines for boats | | 80 | Value | 15% |
| Other | | 90 | — | 10% |

| | |
|---|---|
| Headings: | |
| 84-01-01 | *Exempt* |
| 84-01-11 | — |
| 84-05-01 | — |
| 11 | — |
| 84-06-10 | — |
| 84-06-21 | 15% |
| 84-07-01 | *Exempt* |
| 84-09-00 | — |
| 84-10-10 | 15% |
| 84-11-93 | 15% |
| 84-12-00 | 15% |
| 84-15-01 | 15% |
| 11 | 15% |
| 20 | 15% |
| 31 | 15% |
| 84-17-09 | 15% |
| 17 | *Exempt* |
| 41 | 15% |
| 84-18-30 | 15% |
| 84-19-41 | 15% |
| 84-20-00 | 15% |
| 84-21-01 | 5% |
| 11 | 15% |
| 84-22-91 | 5% |
| 84-23-00 | *Exempt* |
| 84-24-00 | — |
| 84-25-00 | — |
| 84-31-00 | — |
| 84-33-00 | — |
| 84-40-21 | 15% |
| 22 | 15% |
| 84-41-00 | 20% |
| 84-51-09 | 15% |
| 84-52-00 | 15% |
| 84-53-00 | 15% |
| 84-54-00 | 15% |
| 84-55-00 | 15% |
| 84-58-00 | 15% |
| 84-59-74 | 15% |
| 81 | 15% |
| 90 | 15% |
| 84-61-01 | 15% |
| 90 | 15% |
| 84-62-00 | 15% |
| 84-63-00 | 15% |
| 84-65-11 | 15% |
| 84-69-29 | 15% |
| The rest of the chapter | 10% |

(*Continued on next page*)

**Cameroon** (*Continued*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Chapter 85. – | |
| Headings: | |
| 85-01-00 | 10% |
| 85-02-11 | 10% |
| 41 | 10% |
| 85-05-00 | 10% |
| 85-06-00 | 20% |
| 85-07-00 | 20% |
| 85-11-09 | 10% |
| 85-15-01 | 20% |
| 11 | 20% |
| 85-16-00 | *Exempt* |
| 85-17-00 | 10% |
| 85-22-01 | 10% |
| The rest of the chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 86. – | |
| Headings: | |
| 86-01-09 | *Exempt* |
| 86-02-01 | — |
| 86-03-01 | — |
| 86-04-09 | — |
| 86-05-09 | — |
| 86-06-01 | — |
| 86-07-09 | — |
| The rest of the chapter | 10% |

Chapter 87. –
Sub-heading 87-02-14: motor vehicles for the transport of goods and materials; with explosion or internal combustion engine.

| Description of Goods | Heading | Sub-headings | Basis of Assessment | Import Duties |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Motor vehicles for the transport of goods and materials: | 87-02 | | | |
| With explosion or internal combustion engine of a load of more than 4,000 kg. | | 14 | Value | Exempt |
| Light vehicles of jeep type, with two driving axles | | 15 | — | 10% |
| Other | | 19 | — | 10% |

| | |
|---|---|
| Headings: | |
| 87-02-06 | 25% |
| 07 | 20% |
| 08 | 10% |
| 05 | 20% |
| 13 | 10% |
| 87-03-00 | 10% |
| 87-04-00 | 10% |
| 87-05-00 | 15% |
| 87-06-01 | 15% |
| 80 | 10% |
| 87-07-05 | 10% |
| 11 | 10% |
| 87-09-08 | 20% |
| 11 | 15% |
| 87-10-00 | 20% |
| 87-12-01 | 20% |
| 11 | 20% |
| 21 | 20% |
| 87-13-00 | 20% |
| 87-14-09 | 15% |
| 19 | 15% |
| 21 | 15% |
| The rest of the chapter | *Exempt* |
| Chapter 88. – The whole chapter | *Exempt* |
| Chapter 89. – | |
| Headings: | |
| 89-01-01 | *Exempt* |
| 40 | 10% |
| 50 | 10% |
| 61 | *Exempt* |
| 89-02-00 | — |
| 89-03-00 | — |
| 89-04-00 | — |
| 89-05-00 | — |
| The rest of the chapter | 20% |
| Chapter 90. – | |
| Headings: | |
| 90-04-00 | 20% |
| 90-05-00 | 20% |
| 90-06-00 | *Exempt* |
| 90-07-00 | 20% |
| 90-08-00 | 20% |
| 90-09-00 | 20% |
| 90-11-00 | *Exempt* |
| 90-14-00 | — |
| 90-17-00 | — |
| 90-18-00 | — |
| 90-19-00 | — |
| 90-20-00 | — |
| 90-21-00 | 10% |
| 90-22-00 | 10% |
| 90-25-31 | 20% |
| The rest of the chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 91. – | |
| Headings: | |
| 91-11-40 | 25% |
| 71 | 15% |
| The rest of the chapter | 20% |
| Chapter 92. – The whole chapter | 25% |
| Chapter 93. – | |
| Headings: | |
| 93-01-00 | *Exempt* |
| 93-02-01 | — |
| 93-03-00 | — |
| 93-06-01 | — |
| 93-07-09 | — |
| The rest of the chapter | 30% |
| Chapter 94. – | |
| Headings: | |
| 94-01-15 | 25% |
| 16 | 25% |
| 94-02-00 | *Exempt* |
| 94-03-21 | 25% |
| 94-04-01 | 25% |
| The rest of the chapter | 20% |
| Chapter 95. – | |
| Heading 95-08-01 | 15% |
| The rest of the chapter | 20% |
| Chapter 96. – | |
| Heading 96-05-00 | 25% |
| The rest of the chapter | 20% |
| Chapter 97. – The whole chapter | 25% |
| Chapter 98. – | |
| Headings: | |
| 98-03-00 | 20% |
| 98-10-00 | 25% |
| 98-11-00 | 25% |
| 98-12-00 | 20% |
| 98-13-00 | 25% |
| 98-14-00 | 25% |
| 98-15-00 | 20% |
| 98-16-00 | 25% |
| The rest of the chapter | 15% |
| Chapter 99. – | |
| Heading 99-05-00 | *Exempt* |
| The rest of the chapter | 20% |

The second part of this notice, relating to the changes in the customs tariff nomenclature, will be published in the next edition of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

# TUNISIA

## Temporary Admission Free of Duty of Apricot Kernels

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of January 18, 1963, announced the temporary admission free of duty of apricot kernels in shells destined for shelling and seasoning factories.

The French text of this announcement may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

## Temporary Suspension of Customs Duties on Cattle, Sheep, Eggs, Explosives and Olives

AN ANNOUNCEMENT in the Tunisian *Journal Officiel* of January 25, 1963, notified that suspension of customs duties and taxes on the importation of cattle and sheep for slaughter will extend until December 31, 1963. A further announcement notified that customs duties and taxes are suspended for the importation of birds eggs, egg yolks, fresh, dried, or otherwise preserved, sweetened or not, from January 15 until March 15, 1963.

In the Tunisian *Journal Officiel* of January 18, 1963, it is announced that a similar suspension is in force from November 1, 1962, to October 31, 1963, in respect of the importation of fresh or chilled olives. The same issue announced the temporary suspension of customs duties on the following:

Ex 36-02: Prepared Explosives:
B. Based on nitrated organic derivatives or nitric esters:
- Pentolite
- Tetryl graphite
- Hexolite
- Penthrite – wax
- M.D.N. (Melinite – Dinitro – Naphthalene)
- Hexogene – wax

The suspension applies to these products when they are exclusively for use in the manufacture of explosives, conforming to existing legislation.

The French texts of these announcements may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

# FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

## Customs Tariff Changes

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT Notice No. 20, published in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland *Government Gazette* of

**Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland** *(Continued)*

February 1, sets out the following amendments to the Customs Tariff with effect from that date. Britain pays the Column D rate of duty:

| Tariff Item | Article | Duty A | Duty B | Duty C | Duty D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 118 | Machinery, apparatus, appliances and implements (not elsewhere provided for, and not including vehicles, domestic articles or articles designed for use by distributive traders or organizations: (c) manufacturing and industrial including machinery for power laundries and steel shuttering and fittings, n.e.e., for concrete construction work; but excluding structural ironwork. By the repeal of sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (c) and by the substitution therefor of the following sub-paragraphs: | | | | |
| | (ii) Steam jacketed pans, wholly or mainly of stainless steel not exceeding ¼ inch in thickness . *ad val.* | 20% | 15% | 10% | 10% |
| | (iii) Other . . . . *ad val.* | 10% | 5% | Free | Free |
| 144 | Tanks and vats, metal: By the repeal of paragraph (a) and by the substitution therefor of the following paragraph: (a) Vats and process tanks, industrial, mining and manufacturing including stands therefor: | | | | |
| | (i) Wholly or mainly of stainless steel (excluding clad steel) not excluding ¼ inch in thickness *ad val.* | 20% | 15% | 10% | 10% |
| | (ii) Other . . . *ad val.* | 10% | 5% | Free | Free |

## Customs Tariff Application

THE BRITISH Trade Commissioner at Salisbury has reported that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has received an application for an increase in the Customs duty applicable to certain fishing nets and netting. Britain pays the Column D rate of duty.

| Tariff Item | Description of Commodity | Duty A | Duty B | Duty C | Duty D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 74 | NETS AND NETTING: (b) Fishing, not being sports goods | | | | |
| | Present duty . . *ad val.* | 10% | 5% | Free | Free |
| | Requested duty: (i) Nets of cotton or when the constituent twine weighs more than 1 lb. per 2,000 yards or nets which are knotless *ad val.* | 10% | 5% | Free | Free |
| | (ii) Other . . *ad val.* | 25% | 20% | 15% | 15% |

Where British Trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above application they are being informed, and it is suggested that any British firm desiring to make representations to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and belonging to a trade organization, should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the Federal Authorities and desiring further information relating to the above should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference C.R.E. 1358/63. The closing date for the receipt of evidence by the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry is March 22, 1963.

## B.O.T. Departments, Overseas Officers and Commercial Inquiry Officers

| | *Last published in* Board of Trade Journal |
|---|---|
| British Commercial Representatives Overseas | 16 Nov. 1962 |
| Board of Trade Departments . . . | 3 Aug. 1962 |
| Board of Trade, Regional Organization . | 1 Feb. 1963 |
| E.C.G.D. Local Offices . . . | 1 Feb. 1963 |
| British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas . . . . | 1 Feb. 1963 |
| U.S. Consular Offices in the U.K. . . | 21 July 1961 |

# KENYA, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA

## Customs Tariff Changes

THE CUSTOMS Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1963, published as *Kenya Gazette Supplement* No. 11 and dated February 5, 1963, sets out the following amendments to the Customs Tariff which took effect from February 6. It is understood that these amendments apply to the Customs Tariffs of Tanganyika and Uganda as well as Kenya:

| Tariff Item | Article | Rate of Duty |
|---|---|---|
| 3 A | After Item 3 insert a new tariff item as follows: 3 A. Biscuits . . . . . | Per lb. Shs. 1/- (or 25% *ad val.* whichever is the greater). |
| 15 A | After Item 15 insert a new tariff item 15 A as follows: 15 A. Jams, marmalade and fruit jellies . . | *Ad val.* 33⅓%. |
| 41 | Delete the item and substitute therefor the following new item: 41. Dressings, surgical, admitted as such by the Commissioner: | |
| | (a) White absorbent cotton wool . . | *Ad val.* 25%. |
| | (b) Sanitary towels and tampons . . | *Ad val.* 25%. |
| | (c) Other . . . . . | Free. |
| 43 | Ropes, cordage, fibres and yarns: Re-letter '(d)' as '(e)' and insert new sub-item (d) as follows: | |
| | (d) Rope, cordage, twine and string, n.e.s. . | *Ad val.* 12½%. |
| 51 A | Enamel hollow-ware, n.e.s.: (a) Cups, mugs, plates and saucers: Sub-item (a) insert a comma and the word 'trays' after the word 'plates.' | |
| 58 A | Metal sheets or plates, n.e.s.: (1) Of aluminium or alloy thereof: Re-letter '(d)' as '(e)' and add new sub-item (d) as follows: | |
| | (d) Enamelled, printed, lithographed, embossed or lacquered . . . | *Ad val.* 25%. |
| | (2) Not of aluminium or alloy thereof: Delete sub-item (c) and substitute therefor the following new sub-item (c) and add a new sub-item (d): | |
| | (c) Enamelled, printed, lithographed, embossed or lacquered . . . . | *Ad val.* 25%. |
| | (d) Other . | Free. |
| 98 | Petroleum, crude or partly refined for further refining . . *Kenya* per imperial gallon at 62° F. | Shs. 1/30. |
| | *Uganda* per imperial gallon at 62° F. | Shs. 1/75. |
| | *Tanganyika* per imperial gallon at 62° F. | Shs. 1/50. |
| 132 | Delete and substitute as follows: 132. Books, printed and printed matter: | |
| | (a) Directories, guide books, literature, music, newspapers, periodicals, leaflets and pamphlets, not including advertising leaflets and pamphlets . . . . . | Free. |
| | (b) Printed work books and question books for educational purposes; printed or lithographed religious texts . . . . . | Free. |
| | (a) Carnets de passage pass sheets and similar international temporary importation forms; posters framed or unframed, unframed photographs and photographic enlargements and printed window transparencies advertising the tourist attractions of foreign countries provided that such goods are for free distribution and do not contain more than 25% private commercial advertising . . . . . | Free. |
| | (d) Catalogues, price lists, showcards, brochures, leaflets, pamphlets and similar printed matter advertising goods grown or produced, or services to be supplied from, outside East Africa and imported for advertising purposes only but not including calendars, diaries, date indicators, desk pads and other advertising stationery . . . . . | Free. |
| | (e) Rims and suspenders imported for the manufacture of calenders . . . . . | Free. |
| 137 | Paper: Re-letter sub-item (d) as sub-item (e) and insert new sub-item (d) as follows: | |
| | (d) Reinforced waterproof paper . . . | *Ad val.* 12½%. |
| 165 | Packing materials: (c) Bags, boxes, cartons, containers, packets, discs and labels, of paper and cardboard, of single or multiple layers, whether proofed or not, imported in a finished or partly finished condition: | |
| | (ii) Waxed-ply lined bags designed for the packing of locally produced dried whole milk powder and printed with the name of the local product and the producer thereof. | |
| | In sub-item (c) (ii) add at the end a semi-colon and the words '; empty seed packets.' Delete item (d) and substitute therefor: | |
| | (d) Wrapping paper: | |
| | (i) Waxed, grease-proof, laminated foil and laminated cellophane . . . . . | Free. |
| | (ii) Other, unprinted . . . . . | Free. |
| | Re-letter sub-item (g) as sub-item (h) and insert new sub-item (g) as follows: | |
| | (g) Bags, layflat tubing and sheeting printed and unprinted, of polythene or similar film . . | *Ad val.* 12½%. |

# GHANA

## Customs Tariff: Purchase Tax Rates

THE SCHEDULES to the Ghana Customs Ordinance (Cap. 167) and the Purchase Tax Act, 1961 (Act 67) have been reprinted, incorporating all amendments.

The current versions of the First Schedule, Parts I and III of the Customs Ordinance, and the First and Second Schedules of the Purchase Tax Act are given below:

### The Customs Ordinance
### FIRST SCHEDULE
### Part I – Import Duties of Customs

| Item No. | Goods | Rate of Duty £G s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | (a) Accumulators (electric storage batteries) complete | 25% *ad val.* |
| | (b) Accumulator parts and plates | 10% *ad val.* |
| 2 | Aircraft and their component parts, all accessories and instruments thereof, imported to the satisfaction of the Comptroller for use other than for commercial operation | 15% *ad val.* |
| 3 | Ale, beer, cider, perry, porter and stout . the gallon | £1 0s. 0d. |
| 4 | (a) Aluminium, asbestos cement, iron and steel sheets and plates, galvanized sheets and tiaplates, but excluding asbestos cement sheets not corrugated . the sq. ft. | £0 0s 3d. |
| | (b) Aluminium coils, circles, iron and steel sheets and plates, galvanized sheets, tinplates and other materials for the manufacture of aluminium sheets, and holloware, enamelware, tin containers, and galvanized products admitted as such by the Comptroller | 20% *ad val.* |
| 5 | Apparel: | |
| | (1) Cardigans, jerseys, pullovers, shirts, singlets, chemises, underwear . . . . . each | £0 2s. 6d. or 40% *ad val.* whichever is the higher |
| | (2) Socks and stockings . . . . . the pair | £0 0s. 4d. or 20% *ad val.* whichever is the higher |
| | (3) Boots and shoes, not particularly exempted in Part III of this Schedule: | |
| | (a) Made principally of canvas and rubber or of either . the pair | £0 3s. 6d. or 66⅔% *ad val.* whichever is the higher |
| | (b) Other, including sandals, slippers, house shoes and other footwear | 33⅓% *ad val.* |
| 6 | Arms, ammunition and explosives: | |
| | (1) Arms, including firearms: | |
| | (a) Swords, bayonets and similar weapons each | £1 0s. 0d. |
| | (b) Rifles and guns, including air, other than flint-lock . . . . . each | £5 0s. 0d. |
| | (c) Revolvers and pistols . . . each | £2 10s. 0d. |
| | (d) Flint-lock guns . . . . each | £2 10s. 0d. |
| | (2) Ammunitions: | |
| | (a) Cartridges, loaded: | |
| | (i) ·22 inch calibre or less . the hundred | £0 15s. 0d. |
| | (ii) Exceeding ·22 inch calibre . the hundred | £1 0s. 0d. |
| | (b) Cartridges, unloaded . . the hundred | £0 3s. 0d. |
| | (c) Percussion caps . . . the hundred | £0 3s. 0d. |
| | (d) Shots, slugs and pellets . . the pound | £0 0s. 6d. |
| 7 | Explosives: | |
| | (a) Dynamite and cognate substances, mining blasting and safety fuses, gunpowder and other accessories which the Comptroller is satisfied will be used solely for mining operations . . . . . the pound | £0 0s. 3d. |
| | (b) Gunpowder, not in this part of this Schedule, particularly charged with some different rate of duty the pound | £0 2s. 6d. |
| | (c) Fireworks . . . . the pound gross | £0 3s. 0d. |
| 8 | Bags and sacks measuring not less than thirty-six inches by sixteen inches ordinarily imported for the packing and transport of produce . . . . . each | £0 0s. 4d. |
| 9 | Bicycles and tricycles: | |
| | (b) Whether imported assembled or unassembled . | 5% *ad val.* |
| | (b) Spare parts, accessories and auxiliary engines therefor. | 5% *ad val.* |
| 10 | Calcium carbide . . . . . the pound | £0 0s. 0½d. |
| 11 | Cinematograph films containing pictures for exhibition, whether developed or not . the hundred linear feet | £0 2s. 6d. |
| 12 | Cotton or artificial silk manufactures, including mixtures of cotton and artificial silk, not particularly exempted in Part III of this Schedule: | |
| | (1) Piece-goods: | |
| | (a) Printed or coloured or dyed in the piece the square yard | £0 1s. 0d. or 50% *ad val.* |
| | (b) Velvets, velveteens, plushes and other pile fabrics the square yard | £0 2s. 0d. or 50% *ad val.* whichever is the higher |
| | (c) Fents . . . . . the pound | £0 2s. 0d. or 50% *ad val.* whichever is the higher |
| | (d) Knitted or interlock fabrics . . the pound | £0 1s. 6d. or 25% *ad val.* whichever is the higher |
| | (e) Grey unbleached . . . the square yard | £0 1s. 0d. or 50% *ad val.* whichever is the higher |
| | (f) White bleached . . . the square yard | £0 0s 10d. or 40% *ad val.* whichever is the higher |
| | (2) Handkerchiefs, not in the piece, but excluding pocket handkerchiefs. . . . . | 50% *ad val.* |
| | (3) Towels . . . . . the square yard | £0 3s. 0d. or 60% *ad val.* whichever is the higher |
| | (4) Yarn . . . . . the pound | £0 0s 3d. |
| | For the purpose of this item artificial silk shall include rayon and other textile fibres being extruded filaments or fibres produced from substances obtained by chemical synthesis or by chemical transformation of animal or vegetable materials but shall not include spun glass or metal. | |
| 13 | Electric light bulbs and fluorescent lamps and tubes . . | 20% *ad val.* |
| 14 | (a) Furniture complete imported unassembled or assembled. | 50% *ad val.* |
| | (b) Materials imported solely for manufacture of furniture and admitted as such by Comptroller . . . . | 20% *ad val.* |
| 15 | Grease, lubricating . . . . the hundred pounds | £0 10s. 0d. |
| 16 | (a) Holloware, domestic made wholly or mainly of aluminium or enamel . . . . . | 50% *ad val.* |
| | (b) Accessories and fittings imported for locally manufactured holloware . . . . . | 10% *ad val.* |
| 17 | Jewellery, including imitation jewellery and rolled gold, enamel or gilt jewellery, precious stones and pearls and imitations thereof and articles of Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' wares and parts thereof, excluding tableware of electroplated nickel silver, not particularly exempted from duty under Part III of this Schedule . . . | 60% *ad val.* |
| 18 | Jute, raw, imported for the manufacture of bags and sacks admitted as such by the Comptroller . . . . | 5% *ad val.* |
| 19 | Machinery: | |
| | (1) Sewing machines . . . . . | 12½% *ad val.* |
| | (2) Typewriters . . . . . each | £3 0s. 0d. |
| 20 | Matches: | |
| | Matches – in boxes containing 50 matches each or less . the gross boxes | £0 12s. 6d. |
| | (Matches in boxes containing a greater quantity than 50 matches each to be charged in proportion). | |
| | For the purpose of this item five 'booklets' of matches shall be regarded as two boxes provided each 'booklet' contains not more than 20 matches. | |
| 21 | Motor vehicles, mechanically propelled: | |
| | (a) (i) Motor vehicles of all types whether imported unassembled or assembled, for the transport of persons, goods, or materials and chassis thereof together with their appropriate initial equipment including trailers, not particularly liable to any duty in this Part of this Schedule and not particularly exempted in Part III of this Schedule . . . . | 15% *ad val.* |
| | (ii) Motor vehicles excluding private saloon cars, station wagons, utility vans and similar motor vehicles imported unassembled to be assembled solely for commercial purposes by a Company owning a vehicle assembly plant and admitted as such by the Comptroller . . . . . | 10% *ad val.* |
| | (b) Motor cycles, motor cycle side-cars and other similar vehicles, whether imported assembled or unassembled | 5% *ad val.* |
| | (c) Parts and accessories for vehicles chargeable with duty under sub-item (a) (i) (a) (ii) and (b) of this item, not elsewhere specified and not particularly exempted under Part III of this Schedule . . . . | 5% *ad val.* |
| 22 | Nails, bolts, nuts, washers, rivets, screws and similar articles of all base metals not particularly exempted under Part III of this Schedule . . . . . | 33⅓% *ad val.* |
| 23 | Oils: | |
| | (1) Illuminating including kerosene, power paraffin and other refined burnings oils . . the gallon | £0 1s. 0d. |
| | (2) Lubricating . . . . . the gallon | £0 0s. 9d. |
| | (3) Motor spirit and products ordinarily used as such; benzene, benzoline, naphtha (non-potable), gasoline, petrol and petroleum, aviation spirit, all kinds of shale and coal tar spirits but not including kerosene, power paraffin and other refined burning oils the gallon | £0 2s. 8d. |
| | (4) Diesel, fuel, furnace and gas . . . the gallon | £0 1s. 0d. |
| 24 | Painters' colours and materials: | |
| | (1) Paints, colours, paint oils, polishes, lacquers, liquid driers and varnishes . . . . . | 33⅓% *ad val.* |
| | (2) Materials imported for the manufacture of paints and admitted as such by the Comptroller . . . . | 10% *ad val.* |
| | (3) Turpentine and turpentine substitute . . the gallon | £0 1s. 0d. |
| 25 | Paper – printing paper, other than newsprint, namely: | |
| | (1) Plain or composite paper in reels of not less than 9 inches wide or flat and folded in the original mill ream wrapper, of a size not less than 16 inches by 15 inches . . . . . | 10% *ad val.* |
| | (2) Paperboard (cardboard) excluding building board, in uncut rectangular sheets of a size not less than 16 inches by 15 inches . . . . . | 10% *ad val.* |
| 26 | Paraffin wax and tallow imported solely for industrial purposes and admitted as such by the Comptroller . . | 20% *ad val.* |
| 27 | Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations including talcum powder, whether perfumed or not, pomatums, pastes, hair dyes, hair oils and hair dressings of all kinds, but not including dentifrices, mouth washes or toilet soaps . | |

## Ghana (*Continued*)

| Item No. | Goods | Rate of Duty £G s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| 28 | Provisions: | |
| | (1) (a) Biscuits, cabin or ship's, containing either added fat, yeast, or chemical raising materials not more than 5% by weight of sugar . . . the pound | £0 1s. 6d. |
| | (b) Biscuits, bread and cakes . . . the pound | £0 2s. 6d. |
| | Butter and butter substitutes . . . . the pound | £0 1s. 0d. |
| | (2) Butter and Butter substitutes . . . the pound | £0 1s. 0d. |
| | (3) Cheese . . . . . the pound | £0 1s. 0d. |
| | (4) Coffee raw, roasted, ground or otherwise prepared, including coffee substitutes, extracts, essences and other preparations of coffee . . . . the pound | £0 2s. 0d. |
| | (5) Confectionery – slab chocolate other than plain, milk, nut or fruit, of all kinds, compounded, made or preserved with sugar; chocolate; sweetmeats; crystallized fruits, candied or preserved ginger; ice cream, whether chocolate coated or not; jams, marmalades, fruits, jellies; mincemeat, and products intended for use as beverages; but not including articles particularly exempted under Part III of this Schedule . . . | 66⅔% *ad val.* |
| | (6) (a) Fish preserved solely by cold process not including fish taken by ships registered and licensed by the Chief Fisheries Officer . . the pound | £0 0s. 6d. |
| | (b) Other kinds including salted and canned the pound | £0 0s. 3d. |
| | (7) Flour and meal of wheat and spelt (including meslin) the pound | £0 0s. 5d. |
| | (8) Fruit, dried . . . . . the pound | £0 2s. 0d. |
| | (9) Lard and other rendered pig fat and substitutes the pound | £0 0s. 4d. |
| | (10) Meat all kinds . . . . . the pound | £0 0s. 6d. |
| | (11) Milk and cream, fresh, powdered, preserved, sweetened or unsweetened . . . the hundredweight | £1 0s. 0d. |
| | (12) Oils, edible . . . . . | 20% *ad val.* |
| | (13) Potatoes, fresh . . . the hundred pounds | £0 6s. 0d. |
| | (14) Products, essences, syrups intended for use in the preparation of soft drinks . . . . | 50% *ad val.* |
| | (15) Rice . . . . . the pound | £0 0s. 3d. |
| | (16) Saccharin (including substances of a like nature or use) the ounce | £0 12s. 0d. |
| | (17) Salt of all kinds, including common, rock, table and celery, but excluding medicinal salt . . the pound | £0 0s. 3d. |
| | (18) Sugar, all kinds . . . . . the pound | £0 0s. 3d. |
| | (19) Tea and preparations of tea . . . . the pound | £0 2s. 0d. |
| | (20) Vegetables, fresh, dried, canned or preserved by the cold process . . . . . the pound | £0 1s. 0d. |
| | (21) Vinegar . . . . . the gallon | £0 1s. 0d. |
| 29 | Radio and wireless apparatus and accessories: | |
| | (1) Wireless receiving sets including radiograms assembled, complete with cabinet . . . . . | 45% *ad val.* or £G35 per set whichever is the less |
| | (2) Wireless receiving sets, which when assembled complete with cabinet, have a c.i.f. value of less than £G9 . | 33⅓% *ad val.* |
| | (3) Other such apparatus and accessories including loudspeakers, amplifiers, parts and accessories . . . | 45% *ad val.* |
| 30 | Refrigerators, ice chests, and air conditioning equipment, and component parts thereof, ice, refrigerating cold storage plant and machinery, including materials imported solely for use in connection with refrigerating cold storage plant and machinery . . . . . | 10% *ad val.* |
| 31 | Rubber and rubberized canvas and other materials imported for the manufacture of canvas and/or rubber footwear admitted as such by the Comptroller . . . . . | 15% *ad val.* |
| 32 | Silk manufactures: | |
| | (1) Piece goods:— | |
| | (a) Plushes, velvets and other pile tissues the square yard | £0 2s. 0d. or 50% *ad val.* whichever is the higher |
| | (b) Fents . . . . . the pound | £0 2s. 0d. or 50% *ad val.* whichever is the higher |
| | (c) Other kinds . . . . the square yard | £0 1s. 0d. or 50% *ad val.* whichever is the higher |
| | (2) Handkerchiefs, not in the piece, but excluding pocket handkerchiefs . . . . . | 50% *ad val.* |
| 33 | Soap, common, in bars . . . the hundred pounds | £0 16s. 0d. |
| 34 | Spirits: | |
| | Potable: | |
| | (1) All distilled, rectified, compounded or mixed potable spirits containing more than 1% by volume of pure alcohol including compound alcoholic preparations for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages but not including spirits specifically exempted under Part III of this Schedule, alcoholic flavouring essences used exclusively in the preparation of food and soft drinks, and spirituous medicinal preparations liable under sub-item (2) of this item . . . the gallon | £11 7s. 6d. |
| | (2) Spirituous medicinal preparations other than those specifically exempted from duty under Part III of this Schedule . . . . . | 30% *ad val.* |
| | (3) All spirits enumerated in sub-item (1) above, imported otherwise than in bottle and of a strength exceeding 43% by volume of pure alcohol. In addition to the duty imposed under sub-item (1) of this item for every degree or part thereof in excess of 43% of pure alcohol . . . . . the gallon | £0 5s. 4d. |
| | Not potable: | |
| | (4) (a) Which the Comptroller is satisfied are imported solely for industrial, medical or scientific purposes and are not intended for sale the gallon | £0 2s. 0d. |
| | (b) Other . . . . . the gallon | £2 11s. 6d. |
| | (5) Perfumed, including dentifrices, toilet preparations and mouth washes . . . . the gallon | £11 7s. 6d. or 100% *ad val.* whichever is the higher |
| | (6) Denatured, which the Comptroller is satisfied are imported for the manufacture of perfumery . . | 10% *ad val.* |
| 35 | Synthetic resin imported for the manufacture of plastic goods | 5% *ad val.* |
| 36 | Tobacco: | |
| | (1) Unmanufactured . . . . the pound | £0 11s. 3d. |
| | Manufactured: | |
| | (2) Cigars and cheroots . . . . the pound | £4 0s. 0d. |
| | (3) Cigarettes . . . . . the pound | £3 15s. 0d. |
| | (4) Other manufactured tobacco and snuff the pound | £3 0s. 0d. |
| 37 | Travel goods made of vulcanized fibre, of artificial plastic sheeting, of paper board or of textile fabric . . . | 40% *ad val.* |
| 38 | Tyres and tubes of all descriptions for use on wheels of motor vehicles, but excluding those suitable for tractors and vehicles designed solely for use in excavating and levelling operations . . . . . | 15% *ad val.* |
| 39 | Umbrellas and parasols . . . . . each | £0 2s. 0d. or 20% *ad val.* whichever is the higher |
| 40 | Wine: | |
| | (1) Sparkling . . . . . the gallon | £6 0s. 0d. |
| | (2) Still: | |
| | (a) where the alcoholic strength does not exceed 14·2% of pure alcohol . . . . . the gallon | £1 10s. 0d. |
| | (b) Where the alcoholic strength exceeds 14·2% of pure alcohol but does not exceed 24·5% of pure alcohol . . . . . the gallon | £2 18s. 0d. |
| 41 | Wood and timber: | |
| | Unmanufactured: | |
| | Lumber, sawn or hewn, dressed or undressed the thousand superficial feet | £2 10s. 0d. |
| 42 | All other goods not in this Part of this Schedule particularly enumerated or particularly exempted in Part III of this Schedule . . . . . | 33⅓% *ad val.* |

## Part III – Exemptions from Import Duties of Customs

| Item No. | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Advertising materials, patterns and samples, of no commercial value and framed advertising posters, admitted as such by the Comptroller. |
| 2 | Aids to deafness, artificial eyes, artificial limbs, artificial teeth, crowns and facings, spectacle frames and lenses for optical correction, admitted as such by the Comptroller and other appliances for the relief of permanent bodily disablement. |
| 3 | (1) Aircraft and their component parts, all accessories and instruments necessary for the proper navigation of the aircraft, and tools, machinery and equipment necessary for the repair and maintenance of such aircraft, admitted as such by the Comptroller.<br>(2) Fuel and lubricants proved to the satisfaction of Comptroller to be imported solely for use in aircraft. Provided that the exemption granted by sub-item (2) of this Item shall apply only to air services of countries approved by the President of Ghana. |
| 4 | All articles of equipment and uniform imported with the sanction of:<br>(1) A Girl Guide Commissioner for the use of Girl Guides within the meaning of section 2 of the Girl Guides (Incorporated) Ordinance;<br>(2) A Scout Commissioner for the use of Boy Scouts within the meaning of section 2 of the Boys' Scouts' Association Ordinance;<br>(3) A Captain of the Boys' Brigade for the use of the members of a body of the Boys' Brigade recognized by Government. |
| 5 | All articles of equipment and uniform, including badges, imported for the use of:<br>(1) The Ghana Red Cross Society.<br>(2) The foundations of St. John in Ghana. |
| 6 | All goods imported by the British Council which the Comptroller is satisfied are or will be a charge against the funds of the Council and are not for resale or for the personal use of the members of the Council. |
| 7 | All goods imported or withdrawn from bond:<br>(a) For the official use of any Commonwealth or Foreign Embassy, Mission or Consulate;<br>(b) On first arrival in Ghana the household and personal effects of the employee of any Commonwealth or Foreign Embassy, Mission or Consulate, if such employee is not engaged in any other business or profession in Ghana;<br>(c) For the use of a permanent member of the Diplomatic Service of any Commonwealth or Foreign Country, exempted by the Minister for Foreign Affairs from the payment of Customs duties.<br>Provided that in (a), (b) and (c) above a similar privilege is accorded by such Commonwealth or Foreign Country to the Ghana representative therein. |
| 8 | All goods imported or withdrawn from bond by personnel engaged by an International Agency or Technical Assistance scheme where the terms of the Agreement made with the Government of Ghana include exemption from Customs Duty. |
| 9 | All goods imported or purchased locally by or for the use of the President of Ghana. |
| 10 | All goods officially imported by, or withdrawn from bond for the service of the Government of Ghana. |
| 11 | All goods imported by or on behalf of Ghana Young Pioneers. |
| 12 | All stationery and all non-consumable articles of equipment purchased and imported by the Bank of Ghana and the Ghana Commercial Bank exclusively for use by the Bank of Ghana and the Ghana Commercial Bank in their banking activities but excluding any articles imported by the said Banks in their own name on behalf of any other person, or in which any other person has a vested or contingent interest. |
| 13 | All non-consumable articles of equipment, admitted as such by the Comptroller imported by:<br>(1) The Seamen's Hostel under the aegis of the British Sailors' Society;<br>(2) The Young Men's Christian Association;<br>(3) The Young Women's Christian Association;<br>(4) Such other institutes, canteens, societies or associations as may be approved by the President of Ghana. |
| 14 | Animals and birds, living. |
| 15 | Antiques (other than spirits or wines) being articles proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to have been manufactured or produced more than one hundred years before the date of importation. |

(*Continued on next page*)

## Ghana (*Continued*)

| Item No. | |
|---|---|
| 16 | Apparatus and structural materials for telephones, but not including accumulators (electric storage batteries) suitable for use in motor vehicles. |
| 17 | (1) Appliances, apparatus and materials, not being materials liable to duty under items 1 to 41 of Part I of this Schedule, shown to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to be imported exclusively for use in some industrial process for the separation of metals or precious stones from ores, soil, or other natural matter within Ghana, or for use in the handling, dressing, or preparation of ores for commercial purposes.<br>(2) Oil, mineral separation flotation. |
| 18 | Arms, accoutrements, uniforms and professional attire, the property of officers of the Ghana Air, Naval, Military and Police Forces or auxiliary volunteer units of such Forces, and of the Ghana Civil Service, imported by such officers for their own personal use as required by the regulations of their respective Services. |
| 19 | Asphalt, bitumen, tar and pitch. |
| 20 | Bank and currency notes, coins and postage stamps. |
| 21 | Batteries, dry, made of primary cells in units of not less than 20 volts nominal voltage for use in radio sets including combined high tension/low tension batteries. |
| 22 | (1) Books, publications and documents of all kinds in raised characters for the use of the blind.<br>(2) Other articles specially designed for the educational, scientific or cultural advancement of the blind, imported by institutions or organizations approved by the Minister for this purpose. |
| 23 | (1) Building and bridging materials admitted as such by the Comptroller but excluding aluminium, iron and steel, and perspex sheets, plates and coils of all kinds and asbestos cement corrugated sheets.<br>(2) Cement. |
| 24 | Cement clinker. |
| 25 | Church furniture and ornaments of a non-consumable nature, altar bread and altar wine, altar frontals and linen, and vestments proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to be imported by or for presentation to any religious body in Ghana. |
| 26 | Coal, coke, charcoal and patent fuel. |
| 27 | Cocoa, raw. |
| 28 | Collectors' pieces consigned to public galleries, museums and other public institutions, approved by the Minister for this purpose. |
| 29 | Corkwood. |
| 30 | Cups, medals, shields and other similar trophies proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to be specially imported for bestowal as honorary distinctions or when won abroad or sent by donors resident abroad. Provided that no advertisement shall be inscribed on or attached to any such article, and that this exemption shall not be extended to such goods when imported for purposes of trade. |
| 31 | Cutch. |
| 32 | Cylinders for use, or in use, as containers for compressed gas. |
| 33 | Disinfectants and germicides. |
| 34 | Exhibits, equipment and all goods imported for exhibition at the Trade Fairs of any foreign country provided that full duties are paid on goods sold or transferred for consumption in Ghana. |
| 35 | Ferrous manufactures of the following kinds:<br>(1) Wire;<br>(2) Wire netting;<br>(3) Barbed wire. |
| 36 | Fertilizers and manures, animal, mineral or vegetable, artificial or natural. |
| 37 | (1) Films, filmstrips, microfilms and sound recordings of an educational, scientific or cultural character produced by the United Nations or any of its Specialized Agencies.<br>(2) Films, filmstrips, microfilms, slides and sound recordings of an educational, scientific or cultural character certified as such under section 7 of the Cinematograph Exhibition Ordinance. |
| 38 | Filters and parts thereof, and all appliances for the filtration of water. |
| 39 | Fire engines, couplings, and hose for such engines, fire extinguishers and fire-fighting apparatus. |
| 40 | Fishing hooks, fishing nets and netting. |
| 41 | (1) Gifts and goods of a charitable nature from established bodies recognized by the Governments of their countries, as recommended by the Overseas Gifts Committee, and approved by the Minister responsible for Finance.<br>(2) Gifts and goods of a charitable nature from other donors as recommended by the Overseas Gifts Committee, and approved by the said Minister for particular importations. |
| 42 | Gold of a fineness not exceeding 22 carats which the Comptroller is satisfied is imported exclusively for use by a licensed goldsmith in pursuance of his trade. |
| 43 | Gypsum. |
| 44 | Implements and tools of the following kinds:<br>(1) Agricultural and horticultural;<br>(2) Artisans';<br>(3) Labourers' shovels, admitted as such by the Comptroller. |
| 45 | (a) Insecticides, fungicides, animal dips, vermin killers, weed killers and other similar substances which the Comptroller is satisfied are imported for the prevention or control of pests or diseases in animals, human beings and plants.<br>(b) Materials which are approved by the Comptroller and which he is satisfied are imported or withdrawn from bond for use in the manufacture of any of the substances mentioned in item 45 (a). |
| 46 | Instruments and appliances for:<br>(1) Scientific purposes and research;<br>(2) Surveying and prospecting;<br>(3) The professional use of registered pharmacists, oculists, qualified veterinary surgeons, registered medical practitioners, registered dentists and registered midwives. |
| 47 | Lead in sheets or bars. |
| 48 | Leather, undressed. |
| 49 | Lightning conductors and arrestors. |
| 50 | Lime, all kinds. |
| 51 | Linguaphone and other gramophone records and recording tapes shown to the satisfaction of the Comptrollers to be imported solely for the purposes of teaching languages. |
| 52 | Lugstock and similar materials for retreading tyres solely for tractors or vehicles for excavating or levelling operations or the construction and maintenance of roads. |
| 53 | Machinery, plant materials and rolling stock imported, or purchased prior to clearing through the customs, by an individual or firm under contract to the Government where such exemption from Customs duty forms part of the terms of the contract. |
| 54 | (1) Machinery, including parts, of the following kinds:<br>(a) Agricultural and horticultural;<br>(b) For use in generating electric current either for electric lighting or for power for industrial purposes;<br>(c) Marine;<br>(d) Mining and dredging;<br>(e) Other industrial and manufacturing;<br>(f) Railway and tramway;<br>(g) Water boring and pumping;<br>(h) For use in connection with the preparation of, or prospecting for, any natural product of West Africa, or the development of any industry in connection with such product.<br>The term 'machinery' in this item shall mean machines consisting of a combination of moving parts and mechanical elements which may be put in motion by physical or mechanical force, admitted as such by the Comptroller.<br>(2) Machinery accessories, appliances, and plant, which the Comptroller is satisfied is or are for use exclusively in connection with the preparation of or prospecting for some natural product of Ghana. |
| 55 | Materials, not being materials liable to duty under items 1 to 41 of Part I of this Schedule, which the Comptroller is satisfied are imported exclusively for use in direct connection with the preparation of or prospecting for some natural product of Ghana. |
| 56 | (1) Materials which the Comptroller is satisfied will be manufactured exclusively into packages to contain petroleum imported in bulk and will form part of such packages.<br>(2) Empty drums to contain petroleum, imported by or on behalf of companies owning bulk storage installations in Ghana. |
| 57 | Medicinal preparations and drugs included in editions of the British Pharmacopoeia or the British Pharmaceutical Codex current at the time of importation (or the immediately previous edition of any such publication) admitted as such by the Comptroller, and such other medicinal preparations and drugs and surgical dressings as may be accepted by the Comptroller. |
| 58 | Memorial tablets and tombstones, together with the necessary accessories, and ornaments and wreaths for graves. |
| 59 | (1) Mines' rescue apparatus and appliances, including oxygen-breathing apparatus, gas masks, respirators, smoke helmets, asbestos and other protective clothing, safety belts, and necessary spare parts for such apparatus and, appliances.<br>(2) Miners' lamps and parts thereof, miners' boots, gloves, gauntlets, hats, leg guards and seat protectors, miners' waterproof coats, jackets and trousers, miners' asbestos smelting gloves, gauntlets and aprons.<br>(3) Ambulance stretchers, fitted first aid boxes, dressings, splints, bandages, tourniquets, other surgical accessories, and antidotes for treatment of cases of 'gassing,' certified by the Chief Inspector of Mines as imported solely for any of the purposes stated in Part 14 of the Mining Regulations, and admitted as such by the Comptroller. |
| 60 | Mosquito nets, mosquito-netting and mosquito-proof gauze admitted as such by the Comptroller. |
| 61 | Newsprint in reels or in the flat, admitted as such by the Comptroller. |
| 62 | Newsreels (with or without sound track) depicting events of current news value, whether in negative, exposed and developed or positive form when imported, otherwise than for hire or sale, by organizations approved by the Minister for this purpose.<br>Provided that exemption from customs duties shall be limited to two copies of each subject for copying purposes. |
| 63 | Oils, creosotes, and other substances shown to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to be imported exclusively for the preservation of wood but not including wood preserving ornamental stains. |
| 64 | Oils, palm, palm kernel and coconut. |
| 65 | Outer packages, containers, and packing materials, not elsewhere specified, in which goods not being goods liable to *ad valorem* import duties, are packed and imported, and such inner packages, containers and packing as in the opinion of the Comptroller may be necessary for the preservation of goods imported, unless duty is charged on the gross weight. |
| 66 | Packages, excluding bags, sacks, tin and cardboard containers ordinarily imported for the packing and transport of goods the product of agricultural, manufacturing or industrial operations within Ghana and packing materials which the Comptroller is satisfied are imported exclusively, for use with such packages and coopers stores, admitted as such by the Comptroller. |
| 67 | Paper bags (excluding envelopes and fancy containers). |
| 68 | Paper, polyethylene and cellophane, imported for the manufacture of paper containers for the packing of products made in Ghana admitted as such by the Comptroller. |
| 69 | Passengers' baggage, the property of and accompanying a passenger but not including goods for sale, barter or exchange.<br>Provided that if a passenger on arrival in Ghana reports in writing in the prescribed form to the proper officer that part of his baggage, stating the nature thereof, has been sent in advance or left behind, duty shall not be charged thereon if it is imported into Ghana within two months of the passenger's arrival (or for such further period as the Comptroller may in his discretion allow) and is such that it would have been admitted free of duty had it been brought with the passenger.<br>The word 'baggage,' for the purpose of this item, shall comprise the following goods in such quantities and of such kinds as are, in the opinion of the Comptroller, appropriate to the passenger:<br>(a) Wearing apparel and personal effects.<br>(b) Binoculars, sports requisites, toys and articles for household use (such as perambulators, pictures, glassware, linen, cutlery, crockery and plates) which the Comptroller is satisfied have been in the personal or household use of the passenger.<br>(c) Photographic films and plates and sound recording tape but not including such material if imported for the purpose of commercial photography or sound recording.<br>(d) Instruments and tools for the personal use of the passenger in his profession or trade.<br>but shall not include arms, ammunition, motor vehicles, piece-goods, provisions, stationery, potable or perfumed spirits, manufactures of tobacco, wines, saddlery or any trade goods:<br>Provided that import duty shall not be levied on potable or perfumed spirits not exceeding one reputed pint of each, on wine not exceeding one reputed quart, or on cigars, cheroots, cigarettes, snuff or tobacco not exceeding in all one pound in weight imported by a passenger over the age of sixteen years when the quantity of such goods imported by the passenger does not exceed the amount set out above for such goods. |
| 70 | Patterns, models and wall charts for use exclusively for demonstrating and teaching purposes in public or private institutions approved by the Minister for this purpose. |

(*Continued on next page*)

## Ghana (*Continued*)

| Item No. | |
|---|---|
| 71 | Personal effects, not being merchandise, of natives of Ghana dying in places outside the limits of the Administration. |
| 72 | Pictures, paintings, engravings, etchings, picture books and drawings, including photographic reproductions and enlargements:<br>(a) Imported solely for advertising purposes and having an advertisement indelibly printed, engraved or lithographed thereon but not including menu cards or similar advertising stationery; and<br>(b) Photographs, including reproductions and enlargements, having only a personal or sentimental value to the importer and not intended for sale. |
| 73 | Poultry brooders, hovers, incubators and other poultry-rearing or egg packing and grading apparatus including integral spare parts and accessories of such apparatus, admitted as such by the Comptroller. |
| 74 | (1) Printed literary matter, including atlases, books, charts, code books, maps, newspapers, plans and drawings, printed music, scientific and technical works, trade catalogues and price lists.<br>(2) Blank forms prescribed by the Customs laws. |
| 75 | Printers' ink, type, type metal, printing machines and printing appliances (other than paper). |
| 76 | Provisions of the following kinds:<br>(1) Confectionery, slab chocolate (plain, milk, nut or fruit).<br>(2) (a) Fish of all kinds taken by Ghanaian ships registered under the Merchant Shipping (Transitory Provisions) Act, 1959 (No. 23), and licensed by the Chief Fisheries Officer.<br>(b) Fish of all kinds taken by ships chartered by Ghanaian nationals and licensed by the Chief Fisheries Officer, being ships which are chartered in the following circumstances, that is to say:<br>(i) for the purpose of providing the charterer with a fishing vessel during such period (subject to the next following paragraph) as is reasonably required for the construction of a comparable vessel previously ordered by him; and<br>(ii) for a period not exceeding two years.<br>(3) Infants foods, admitted as such by the Comptroller.<br>(4) Products intended for use as beverages containing cocoa, or cocoa mixed with sugar and/or milk together with other ingredients other than eggs and malt or egg and malt substitute, the total proportion of which ingredients does not exceed 10% by weight.<br>(5) West African raw foodstuffs, admitted as such by the Comptroller. |
| 77 | Radar, radio and electric navigational equipment and parts thereof imported to the satisfaction of the Comptroller for use on board sea-going merchant ships. |
| 78 | Rectified spirits imported to the satisfaction of the Comptroller solely for use in laboratories or in the compounding of drugs and medicines. |
| 79 | (1) School stationery, instruments, scientific apparatus, appliances, materials and similar requisites, including furniture and other non-consumable equipment for use exclusively in the classroom, workshop, laboratory, housecraft room, assembly hall, recreation room, dormitory, dining hall or kitchen, and sports and gymnastic equipment (excluding wearing apparel) imported by or on behalf of secondary schools and training colleges in receipt of grants-in-aid from the Central Government.<br>(2) All exercise books, notebooks, jotters, drawing books and mapping books between a maximum size of 13 in. by 8 in. and a minimum size of 6 in. by 4 in. provided they contain not more than 200 leaves and not less than 20 leaves, including school book-keeping exercise books containing not more than 24 leaves and bound with flexible covers and exercise books ruled in squares, or with a single vertical margin, but not including any other book ruled with feint lines and vertical rulings; coloured crayons, white and coloured chalk in sticks, watercolour paints in the form of tablets or in tubes, artists' brushes of a diameter or width not exceeding half-an-inch, geometry sets, modelling materials, school attendance registers and log books. |
| 80 | Seeds, bulbs, plants, roots, shrubs and trees imported for agricultural or horticultural purposes. |
| 81 | Sodium compounds principally used industrially, including caustic soda, soda ash and sodium silicate. |
| 82 | Sound recordings containing spoken messages of a personal nature only. |
| 83 | Specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany. |
| 84 | Sprayers, sprinklers, dusting machines, traps, and other apparatus and appliances exclusively for the prevention or control of pests or diseases in animals, human being and plants. |
| 85 | Substances and preparations imported for stock and poultry feeding, or for use as ingredients in the manufacture of stock and poultry feed, namely groundnut cake, palm kernel meal, cotton cake, white fish meal, fish solubles, meat and bone meals, whale meat meal, steamed bone flour, cod liver oil, mixtures of vegetables and animal proteins, minerals and vitamins, and mixtures of minerals. |
| 86 | Steel charcoal kilns. |
| 87 | Stereotypes or other blocks for printing trade marks. |
| 88 | Structural materials for electric power and lighting, admitted as such by the Comptroller, but not including accumulators (electric storage batteries) suitable for use in motor vehicles. |
| 89 | Telecommunication materials imported for the use of Cable and Wireless Limited. |
| 90 | (1) Vehicles or tractors mechanically propelled, designed solely for use in agriculture, excavating, or levelling operations or the construction and maintenance of roads, motor ambulances, mobile dispensaries and power operated platform trucks.<br>(2) Integral spare parts and accessories for vehicles free of duty under sub-item (1) admitted as such by the Comptroller but not including accumulators (electric storage batteries), tyres and tubes liable to duty under item 38 of Part I of this Schedule, and spare parts and accessories liable to duty under item 21 (c) of Part I of this Schedule. |
| 91 | Vessels:<br>(1) Vessels and lighters (other than boats, canoes and launches) with their necessary fittings and tackle, such as anchors, chains, masts, oars, sails and the like, together with identifiable spare parts, whether imported with the vessel or subsequently.<br>(2) Anchors, buoys, chains and sinkers for mooring vessels. |
| 92 | Works of art (paintings, sculpture and the like):<br>(a) Paintings and drawings, including copies executed entirely by hand but excluding manufactured decorated wares; and,<br>(b) Hand painted impressions, produced from hand engraved or hand etched blocks, plates or other materials and signed or numbered by the artist; and,<br>(c) Original works of statuary or sculpture in the round, in relief, or in intaglio, excluding reproductions and works of conventional craftsmanship of a commercial character. |

## PURCHASE TAX ACT

### First Schedule

| Tariff Item | Article | Rate of Purchase Tax |
|---|---|---|
| 9 | Bicycles and tricycles | 5% |
| 14 (a) | Furniture, all kinds, complete | 100% |
| 19 (1) | Sewing machines | 33⅓% |
| 19 (2) | Typewriters | 33⅓% |
| 29 | Wireless sets, radiograms, tape and wire recorders, record players, microphones, public address units, loud hailers and transhailers | 33⅓% |
| 30 | Refrigerators and air conditioning units | 33⅓% |
| 38 | Tyres and tubes of all descriptions for use on wheels of motor vehicles, but excluding those suitable for tractors and vehicles designed solely for use in excavating and levelling operations | 33⅓% |
| 42 | Musical instruments, gramophones and gramophone records | 33⅓% |
| 42 | Domestic stoves, ovens, cookers of all kinds | 10% |
| 42 | Domestic electric equipment as follows:<br>Washing machines<br>Vacuum cleaners<br>Floor polishers<br>Desk fans<br>Irons | 33⅓% |
| | Kettles<br>Boilers<br>Toasters<br>Water heaters | 10% |
| 42 | Floor coverings, viz.:<br>Carpets, carpeting and rugs excluding linoleum, straw mats, door mats, coir mats and jute mats | 33⅓% |
| 42 | Watches and clocks, all kinds | 66⅔% |
| 42 | Cameras and projectors cinematographic and non-cinematographic | 66⅔% |
| 42 | Apparel – outer garments, viz.:<br>Overcoats<br>Raincoats<br>Jackets<br>Trousers, long and short, for male or female<br>Dresses and frocks<br>Skirts<br>Blouses<br>Swim suits and trunks for male or female, excluding dresses of any kind for children and second-hand clothing admitted as such by the Comptroller | 33⅓% |

### Second Schedule

| Tariff Item | Article | Rate of Purchase Tax |
|---|---|---|
| 21 (a) (i) | (1) Cars other than commercial vehicles:<br>(a) Where the current sale price does not exceed £G500 | 10% |
| | (b) Where the current sale price exceeds £G500 but does not exceed £G700 | 15% |
| | (c) Where the current sale price exceeds £G700 but does not exceed £G900 | 25% |
| | (d) Where the current sale price exceeds £G900 but does not exceed £G1,200 | 33⅓% |
| | (e) Where the current sale price exceeds £G1,200 but does not exceed £G1,500 | 45% |
| | (f) Where the current sale price exceeds £G1,500 but does not exceed £G2,000 | 66⅔% |
| | (g) Where the current sale price exceeds £G2,000 | 75% |
| | (2) Commercial vehicles imported and fully assembled outside Ghana, or commercial vehicles assembled in Ghana, other than commercial vehicles of the description specified in item (3) below:<br>(a) Where the current sale price does not exceed £G800 | 5% |
| | (b) Where the current sale price exceeds £G800 but does not exceed £G1,500 | 10% |
| | (c) Where the current sale price exceeds £G1,500 but does not exceed £G2,500 | 20% |
| | (d) Where the current sale price exceeds £G2,500 | 33⅓% |
| 21 (a) (ii) | (3) Commercial vehicles substantially assembled in Ghana:<br>(a) Where the current sale price does not exceed £G800 | Nil |
| | (b) Where the current sale price exceeds £G800 but does not exceed £G1,500 | 5% |
| | (c) Where the current sale price exceeds £G1,500 but does not exceed £G2,500 | 10% |
| | (d) Where the current sale price exceeds £G2,500 | 15% |
| 21 (b) | Motor cycles, motor cycle sidecars, scooters and other similar vehicles whether imported assembled or unassembled | 7½% |

### Warehousing

The latest Blue Book published by the Management Consultants Association considers warehousing from the point of view of the overall distribution system; the layout and design of buildings; the handling methods and the utilization of labour; and the planning and control of stock and clerical procedures. Inquiries to the Secretary, Management Consultants Association, 23, Cromwell Street, S.W.7.

# PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE)

## Liquidation of Indian Assets

H.M. CONSULATE-GENERAL in Lourenço Marques has reported the impending liquidation of the following 62 Indian firms:

Jamnadas Gordhandas & Ca., (Ressano Garcia), Kanjibhai Jagabhai, Kanjibhai Jagabhai & Natubhai Bhikhabhai & Co., Daya Prema & Co., Sundargi Ranchordas & Co., Rochardas Vassavgi & Co., (Moamba), Dayalal Ranchord & Co., (Ressano Garcia), Mangalal Danji & Son, (Ressano Garcia), Jesang Dhanji, Girhardas Gordandas, Givan Keshaw, Kherage Devkaram, (Moamba), Popatlal V. Meghjee, (Moamba), Haribhai Premabhai, (Moamba), Hassarays Kakoobhai, (Ressano Garcia), Popatlal Laljee, (Ressano Garcia), Haribhai Premabhai, (Moamba), Mohamed Vali Mohamed & Co., Changalal Jessang & Co., Sociedade de Comercio e Agencias, Lda., Govindjee & Irmao, Tulsidas Valji & Irmao, Govind Bhawan, Jeram Jetha & Co. (only the share of Dandji Mangi), Pravjee Vassangee & Co., Hari Kara & Co., Bhikhabhai Bhoolabhai & Co., Jessang Gordhandas & Co. Ltd., Bhagvangi Hirgee & Co., Sociedade Imperial, Ltd., Ranchord Popatlal, Mahomed Issak & Sons, Actividades Comerciais, Ltd., Daya Madhav & Co., Hargivan Naranjee, Ravjee Chana & Co., Damodar VeljeeNaran Gopal, Trambaklal Jivaram Bhatt (share in firm J. Ribeiro & Co. Ltd.), R. Devji Ltd., Patel & Co., Karanklal Tribhovan & Co. (Alfaiataria Elite), Sociedade Comercial Trans-Indico Ltd., Mangalal Damodar, Narandas Hirgee (Herdeiros), Chana Jaga, Mamudo Adbul Carimo Leu-Leu, Nabhulal Veljee (Alfaiataria Chique), Dulhab Govind, Jethalal Damodar Shaba, Odhavjee Gordhandas, Nathu Hira Naran, Kanji Keshangi, Naranbhai Hira, Trikam Ambaram, Balvantran Bhijilal, Liladhar Ramji, Manchu Nathu, Mukundray Veljee, Rama Jivan & Co., Baichand Sundarji & Co., Keshavji Bhavsing, (Bilene Macia), Nurmamad Cassam & Irmaos Ltd., (Tete).

H.M. CONSULATE-GENERAL in Lourenço Marques also reports the impending liquidation of the following 16 Indian firms:

Lallabhai Bhoolabhai, Magan Khushal & Ca., Jamnadas Gokaldas Sanjani & Ca., Gordhan Ravjee, Daya Hirgee, Agencia Sagres de Comercio & Turismo, Lda., Ratansi Kachra, Mavji Kanji & Ca., Devji Lalji & Irmao, Odavji & Dayalal, Bhimbhai Gandalal & Ca., Jamnadas Haridas, Agencia de Representacoes e Transitarios da Beira, Lda., Jivan & Dayalal, Satischandra Kikubhai Desai, and Pohoomull Brothers (Africa) Sucessores (Nihabhai Narandas).

Claims against the assets of the above firms must be submitted by March 18, 1963. (See *Board of Trade Journal* of September 7 and October 5, 1962, for details regarding submission of claims.)

Inquiries regarding this notice should be directed to the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3082).

## EXPORT INQUIRIES

Most of the detailed information which British traders may need to help them sell their goods overseas can be obtained by contacting the nearest Regional Office of the Board of Trade or the Export Services Branch (Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Tel. City 5757).

It may save you time if your export inquiries are sent in the first place to the Board of Trade rather than to Trade Commissioners or Commercial Officers overseas. A list of addresses of Regional Offices of the Board of Trade appears on page xiv of the supplement. (*BoTJ.* February 1, 1963.)

# MOROCCO

## Customs Tariff Modifications

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of January 4, 1963, published the modifications shown below to the table of Customs duties (*ad valorem*) levied on importation into Morocco. They became effective from January 9, 1963.

| Tariff No. | Description | Tariffs | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | General Tariff | Working Tariff |
| 40-07 | Vulcanized rubber thread and cord, whether or not textile covered, and textile thread covered or impregnated with vulcanized rubber: | | |
| | A. Vulcanized rubber thread and cord, whether or not textile covered: | | |
| | 1. Uncovered: | | |
| | (a) Thread | 30 | Exempt |
| | (b) Cord | 30 | Exempt |
| | 2. Covered with textile threads | 30 | 20 |
| | B. Textile thread covered or impregnated with vulcanized rubber | 30 | 20 |
| 51-01 | Yarn of man-made fibres (continuous) not put up for retail sale: | | |
| | A. Yarn of synthetic fibres | 40 | Exempt |
| | B. Yarn of artificial fibres | 40 | Exempt |
| Ex 51-04 | Woven fabrics of synthetic or artificial fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil, or strip or similar (artificial straw and the like) and imitation catgut, or as in 51-01 above: | | |
| | C 11 b i Satin-woven for linings, made up of single-dyed fabric, in rayon, of a weight per sq. metre between 115 and 150 grammes, and of which the length is between 130 and 145 centimetres | 100 | 30 |
| 53-05 | Sheep's or lamb's wool or other animal hair (fine or coarse), carded or combed: | | |
| | A. Unbleached, bleached or scoured | 30 | Exempt |
| | B. Other | 30 | 5 |
| 53-07 | Yarn of combed sheep's or lamb's wool (worsted yarn) not put up for retail sale: | | |
| | A. Unbleached, bleached or scoured | 40 | 25 |
| | B. Other | 40 | 30 |
| 53-10 | Yarn of sheep's or lamb's wool, of horsehair or other animal hair (fine or coarse), put up for retail sale | 60 | 37·5 |
| Ex 55-05 | Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale: | | |
| | B A 1. For use in the carpet industry, made up of twisted or plaited threads of which the metric number is higher than 1·5, i.e., measuring less than 1,500 linear metres per kilogramme | 40 | 5 |
| 55-06 | Cotton yarn put up for retail sale | 60 | 35 |
| 56-04 | Yarn of man-made fabric (discontinuous or waste), carded, combed, or otherwise prepared for spinning: | | |
| | A. Synthetic yarns | 30 | Exempt |
| | B. Artificial yarns | 30 | Exempt |
| 56-05 | Yarns of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale: | | |
| | A. Synthetic yarns: | | |
| | 1. Unbleached, bleached or scoured | 40 | 12·5 |
| | 2. Other | 40 | 17·5 |
| | B. Artificial yarns: | | |
| | 1. Unbleached, bleached or scoured | 40 | 17·5 |
| | 2. Other | 40 | 22·5 |
| 56-06 | Yarns of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), put up for retail sale: | | |
| | A. Synthetic yarns | 60 | 35 |
| | B. Artificial yarns | 60 | 35 |
| Ex 56-07 | Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous): | | |
| | C 11 a. Serge-woven, of the type generally called 'gabardine,' made up of dyed fabric, or manufactured with different coloured threads, of a weight per sq. metre more than 250 grammes | 100 | 50 |
| 84-15 | Refrigerators and refrigerating equipment (electrical or other: | | |
| | A. Furniture and installations incorporating a refrigerating unit (cabinets, food preservers, refrigerated counters, showcases, fountains, etc.): | | |
| | 1. Weighing less than 500 kg., of a capacity: | | |
| | (a) Less than or equal to 125 litres | 120 | 30 |
| | (b) More than 125 litres | 120 | 45 |
| | 2. Weighing 500 kg. or more | 120 | 15 |
| | B. Furniture and installations (cabinets, counters, etc.), designed to be fitted with a refrigerating unit: | | |
| | 1. Clearly for industrial or commercial use, of a capacity, of more than 300 litres | 120 | 30 |
| | 2. Other | 120 | 80 |
| | C. Refrigerating equipment with the constituent elements fixed to a common base, or forming the main part | 50 | 10 |
| | D. Other equipment, parts and spares: | | |
| | (a) Other equipment including evaporators and condensers for refrigerators weighing less than 500 kg | 50 | 10 |
| | (b) Parts and spares other than those with a general application | 50 | 10 |

The French text of the published announcement may be seeen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E38, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

### 1963 Wireless and Electrical Year Book

The Wireless and Electrical Trader Year Book, a reference book to the radio and electrical industries, includes information to overseas buyers wanting to contact British sources of supply. Copies: Iliffe Books Ltd., London, S.E.1. Price 21s. By post 22s. 6d.

# AUSTRALIA

## Tariff Changes

A NUMBER of changes have been made in the Australian Tariff affecting the rates of duty payable on tapered roller bearings, automotive electrical equipment, taximeters, cotton yarns, and styrene monomers, polymers and copolymers.

Details of these changes will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible and meanwhile may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468).

## Special Advisory Authority Inquiry Results

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 25, 1963 (page 226) to the effect that references had been made to the Australian Special Advisory Authority in respect of:

(1) Knives; and
(2) Low density polyethylene.

The inquiries have now been held, and as a result of the Special Advisory Authority's recommendations, temporary additional duties have been imposed as follows:

(1) 27½ per cent. (on the British Preferential Tariff rate) and 30 per cent. (on other rates) on knives as described in Tariff Item 197 (A) (2); and,
(2) 1d. per lb. for each 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price in Australian currency is less than 24d. per lb. on polyethylene. (Tariff Item 368 (D) (1) (b) (2).)

These new duties do not apply to goods in transit on, or before, January 11, 1963. Further details will be published as soon as possible. **Note**: Specific rates are quoted in Australian currency: £A125=£ Sterling 100.

## References to the Tariff Advisory Committee

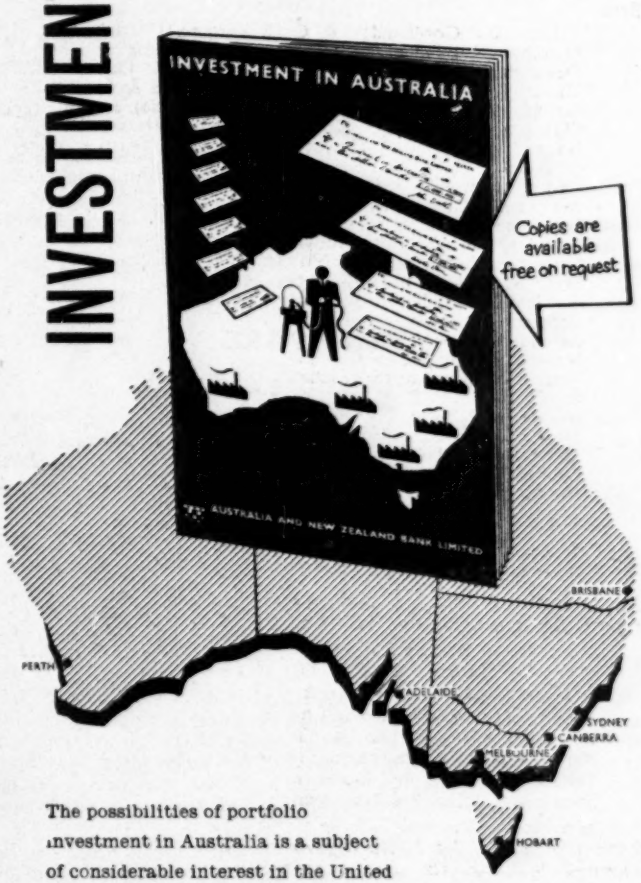
THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Customs and Excise has referred to the Tariff Advisory Committee the following matters:

The rates of duty now applicable under:

(a) Tariff Item 215 (B) (6) to Blades for hole saws.
(b) Tariff Item 285 (A) (2) to Demethylchlortetracycline hydrochloride.
(c) Tariff Item 181 to Indicating instruments or meters, non-electronic having a sensitivity of more than 40,000 and less than 60,000 ohms per volt or better when measuring direct current.
(d) Tariff Item 243 (A) to one-piece bifocal or multifocal lenses partly or semi processed or completely finished.
(e) Tariff Item 180 (F) or 181 (C) to carbon brushes for automotive generators and starter motors.
(f) Tariff Item 285 (A) (2) to soya bean lecithins other than combined with polyoxethylene sorbitol mono-oleate and potassium theophyllinate-thiocyanate.
(g) Tariff Item 175 (G) (3) to portable air compressors of a maximum rated capacity not less than 200 and not more than 300 cubic feet of free air delivered per minute at a minimum pressure of 100 lb. per square inch.
(h) Tariff Item 460 (A) (1) to filaments of the polyamide type for use as a substitute for bristles in the manufacture of brushware.
(i) Tariff Item 225 (B) to silicone greases.
(j) Tariff Item 232 (A) to silicone varnish.
(k) Tariff Item 208 (A) (2) to iron and steel plates or sheets, tinned, nickel-plated.
(l) Tariff Item 340 (A) (2) to metal clips, being hinged rings mounted on metal bands, for loose leaf books.
(m) Various Tariff Items to:
Busks as used in corsets and brassieres;
and
Fittings for suspenders (apparel).
(n) Tariff Item 419 (D) (1) to the following orthodontal instruments and appliances:
band strips with or without attachments
brackets
buccol tubes
lock pins
(o) Tariff Item 359 (D) (4) to propeller shaft assemblies of the needle roller type, including shaft assemblies, yoke assemblies, spider assemblies (universal joint), bearing assemblies (universal joint), rings (universal joint bearing retainer) and shields (universal joint).
(p) Tariff Item 138 (B) (2) to nickel alloy pipes and tubes having a circumference of more than 4¾ inches and less than 8 inches, provided the nickel content or the nickel cobalt content is not less than

(*Continued on next page*)


INVESTMENT IN AUSTRALIA




The possibilities of portfolio investment in Australia is a subject of considerable interest in the United Kingdom. To provide authoritative information A.N.Z. Bank has published a 68-page booklet "Investment in Australia" which deals in some detail with such matters as . . .

**Avenues of investment**
**Securities for portfolios**
**Trade or direct investment**
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**Australia** (*Continued*)

40 per cent., not further manufactured than plated, polished or decorated, including ends screwed.

(q) Tariff Item 152 (A) or (B) to stainless steel pipes and tubes having a circumference exceeding 4¾ inches but not exceeding 8 inches.

The Tariff Advisory Committee will meet to consider the above-mentioned matters in Canberra on a date to be announced later.

The Tariff Advisory Committee (which should not be confused with the Tariff Board) is a small committee constituted as follows: Chairman, a nominee of the Department of Customs and Excise; Members, one nominee of importing interests (the Director of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers), one nominee of the Associated Chambers of Manufacturers of Australia.

The Committee meets occasionally to consider certain tariff questions referred to it by the Minister, and to make recommendations.

Any United Kingdom firm or trade association who consider that their interests are involved, and who wish to make their views known to the Committee, should communicate either with the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (reference C.R.E. 417/G), or with the Secretary of the London office of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers, 42 Leicester Square, London, W.C.2.

## SINGAPORE

### Pioneer Industries Ordinance

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed by cable that the Singapore Government proposes to declare the following industries and products to be Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1959:

| Industries | Products |
|---|---|
| (a) Manufacture of building materials from Gypsum. | (i) Lining board<br>(ii) Ceiling board<br>(iii) Acoustic tiles |
| (b) Chemicals. | (i) Sodium Hydroxide<br>(ii) Sodium chlorate<br>(iii) Chlorine |

This notice means that the Minister of Finance is satisfied that the product mentioned above should be made in Singapore. Firms to which Pioneer Certificates are granted will enjoy the benefit of exemption from Singapore Income Tax for a period of five years. Any person may object to the making of the proposed Order by giving notice in writing to the Minister of Finance on or before March 1, 1963.

Further inquiries about the Pioneer Industries legislation may be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2317) quoting reference C.R.E. 6197/2G.

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**Conditions and Opportunities in Japan**

A picture of general conditions and opportunities in Japan which can serve as a guide for manufacturers wishing to expand trade interests in the Far East is contained in 'Consider Japan.' Copies: Gerald Duckworth and Co. Ltd., 3 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2. Price 15s.

**Surface Coating Resin Index**

A new 'Surface Coating Resin Index', prepared jointly by the British Plastics Federation and the Surface Coating Synthetic Resin Manufacturers' Association, contains the basic information on all British-made surface coating synthetic resins at present available to the paint, printing ink and allied trades. Copies: The British Plastics Federation, 47-48 Piccadilly, London, W.1. Price 8s. (post free).

**Guide to Radiological Safety**

Lectures given at a background course in radiological safety which was held at the British Paper and Board Industry Research Association last year have been published as a work of reference, entitled 'A Background Course in Radiological Safety'. Copies: British Paper and Board Industry Research Association, St. Winifred's Laboratories, Welcomes Road, Kenley, Surrey. Price £2 3s. 6d.

## FEDERATION OF MALAYA

### Pioneer Industries Ordinance, 1958

THE GOVERNMENT of the Federation of Malaya have announced that, subject to representations made in writing to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry before March 7, 1963, it is proposed to declare the following industry and products to be a Pioneer Industry and Pioneer Products under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1958:

| Industry | Products |
|---|---|
| Marble polishing | (i) Polished marble slabs–flooring and wall cladding.<br>(ii) Polished marble structural elements – columns, capital, pediments, beams and blocks for solid walls. |

This notice means that an interested party has suggested to the Minister of Commerce and Industry that the products mentioned above should be made in the Federation of Malaya. Firms to which Pioneer Certificates are granted will enjoy the benefit of exemption from Federation Company Tax for a period of from two to five years depending on the amount of capital invested in the Federation.

The Government of the Federation of Malaya have also announced that the following industries and products have been declared Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products under the above-mentioned Ordinance:

| Industries | Products |
|---|---|
| (A) Chemical | Refined glycerine |
| (B) Coir manufacture | Coconut shell flour |

The proposal to designate these products was announced in the *Board of Trade Journal*, December 28, 1962, page 1340. All inquiries regarding this notice should be made to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2317) quoting reference C.R.E. 1236/4/G.

## INDONESIA

### State Trading Corporations

H.M. EMBASSY at Djakarta report that it would be advisable for United Kingdom buyers and exporters wishing to do business with State Trading Corporations in Indonesia to keep their London offices informed.

These are:

Central Indonesian Trading Co. Ltd.,
Plantation House
Fenchurch Street,
London, E.C.3.

*representing*, P. N. TRI BHAKTI
P. N. ANEKA BHAKTI
P. N. SEDJATI BHAKTI

and

Yudaniaga (London) Ltd. (formerly Usindo (London) Ltd.),
9th Floor, Hillgate House,
Old Bailey,
London, E.C.4.

*representing*, P. N. DJAYA BHAKTI
P. N. BUDI BHAKTI
P. N. SINAR BHAKTI

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2197), quoting C.R.E. 4635G.

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**Air Freight Cost**

A brochure entitled 'What Cost – Air Freight?', has been published by Chamber of Commerce Publications. Its purpose is to draw the attention of the businessman to the various factors which enter into total distribution costs. Copies through all Chambers of Commerce affiliated to the A.B.C.C., or direct from Chamber of Commerce Publications, 68 Queen Street, London, E.C.4. Price 1s.

# CEYLON

## Import Trade Control

IMPORT CONTROL Notice No. 5/63 issued by the Ceylon Controller of Imports and Exports and published in the Ceylon *Government Gazette Extraordinary* of February 1, 1963, announces that advance import allocations are now being issued to importers for the quota items listed in Import Control Notice No. 58/62 and published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 8, 1963.

The Notice also requests importers to furnish to the Controller of Imports and Exports before February 20, 1963, Declaration Forms in respect of the quota items listed below.

### Quota Items

*(The Customs Classification is indicated against Quota Item)*

Quota Item No.

DRINK AND TOBACCO

41 Tobacco, unmanufactured (121-01):
- (a) Tobacco, flue cured.
- (b) Beedi tobacco.
- (c) Other.

RAW MATERIALS (AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED)

42 Lumber, sawn, planed, grooved, tongued, etc. – conifer (including ceiling and flooring boards) (243-02).
43 Raw cotton (263-01).
44 Plants and parts of plants for use in dyeing and tanning (including barks for dyeing or tanning, turmeric root, etc.) (292-01).
45 Natural gums, resins and lacs (292-02).
46 Vegetable materials for plaiting (including canes and rattans) (292-03).
47 Plants, seeds and flowers for use in medicines or perfumery (including medicinal leaves, roots and herbs) (292-04).
48 Animal oils, fats and greases excluding lard (411-02).
49 Linseed oil (412-01).
50 Olive oil (412-05).
51 Palm kernel oil (412-06).
52 Castor oil (412-11).
53 Vegetable oils (other than linseed oil, olive oil, palm kernel oil and castor oil) (412).
54 Oils and fats processed and waxes of animal or vegetable origin (413).

CHEMICALS

55 Dyeing and tanning extracts and synthetic tanning materials (532).
56 Adhesive plaster, first-aid outfits, dressing (adhesive, medicated or aceptic), plaster of paris (surgical) (541-09).
57 Essential oils, perfume and flavour materials (including essential vegetable oils and synthetic materials and compounds) (551).
58 Perfumery and cosmetics and toilet preparations other than face and bath powder, eau-de-cologne, toothpaste, dentifrices and soaps (552-01).
59 Waxes, polishes, pastes, powder and similar preparations for polishing and preserving leather, wood, metal, glass or other materials (552-03).
60 Explosives (591).

MANUFACTURES (LEATHER, RUBBER, WOOD AND PAPER)

61 Leather:
- (a) Leather, tanned (611-01).
- (b) Leather, other than tanned (611-01).
- (c) Reconstituted and artificial leather (611-02).

62 Machine, belting, leather (612-01).
63 Rubber fabricated materials (621-01):
- (a) Hose pipes and piping wholly or mainly of rubber.
- (b) Hospital sheeting and mackintosh sheeting.
- (c) Other rubber fabricated materials (including rubber solution and rubbing compound).

64 Hygienic, medical and surgical articles of rubber (629-02).
65 Machine belting, in the length (vulcanized rubber) (629-09).
66 Manufactures of wood:
- (a) Veneer sheets (631-01).
- (b) Fibre boards (including hard boards and insulating boards) (631-03).

67 Cork manufactures (including cork sheets and cork stoppers) (633).
68 Paper bags, cardboard boxes and other containers of paper or paperboard (including bags for packing Ceylon produce for export) (642-01).
69 Cigarette paper cut to size for cigarettes (642-09).
70 Carbon paper, stencils for use in duplicating machines, etc. (642-09).
71 Toilet paper and sanitary towels – cellulose paper (642-09).

TEXTILES

72 Textile yarn and thread:
- (a) Yarn of wool and hair (651-02).
- (b) Cotton yarn and thread unbleached (651-03).
- (c) Cotton yarn and thread, bleached, dyed or mercerized (651-04).
- (d) Yarn and thread of flax, hemp and ramie (651-05).
- (e) Yarn and thread of synthetic fibres and spunglass (651-06).

73 Roofing felt including asphalted (655-04).
74 Rubberized and other impregnated fabrics and felts (other than linoleums) (655-04).
75 Elastic fabrics and webbing (655-05).
76 Cordage, cables, ropes, twines and manufactures thereof (other than fishing nets) (655-06).
77 Fishing nets and netting of all kinds (655-06).
78 Machine belting of textiles materials (655-09).
79 Incandescent mantles (655-09).
80 Special products of textile materials (655-09):
- (a) Insulating material – silicate of cotton.
- (b) Straining cloth used in oil presses.
- (c) Cotton wadding, non-sterile.
- (d) Cotton wicks – lamp, lighter, stove and candle.
- (e) Hose pipes and piping and couplings.
- (f) Sanitary towels.

81 Bags and sacks for packing, new or used (of textile materials) (656-01).
82 Tarpaulins, tents, awnings, sails and other made-up canvas goods (656-02).
83 Woollen blankets – coarse (cumblies) (656-03).
84 Cotton blankets (estate cumblies) (656-03).
85 Woollen clothing, used (841).
86 Sarees, cotton (841-05):
- (a) Mill-made.
- (b) Handloom.

87 Sarees, other than of cotton (841-05):
- (a) Mill-made.
- (b) Handloom.

88 Camboys (841-05):
- (a) Mill-made.
- (b) Handloom.

89 Veshties and Shawls (angavastram) (841-05)

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES

90 Spectacle lenses, optical glass and spectacle glass (664-02).
91 Spectacles and spectacle frames (excluding sunglasses) (861-01).
92 Photographic and cinematographic apparatus and appliances – parts thereof (for maintenance and repairs) (861).
93 Surgical, medical and dental instruments and appliances (except electric) (861-03).
94 Measuring, controlling and scientific instruments (including mathematical instruments) (861-09).
95 Cinematographic films – not exposed (862-02):
- (a) Films of a width of less than 16 mm.
- (b) Films of a width of 16 mm. or more.

96 Phonograph – gramophone – records and recorded tapes (891-02).
97 Musical instruments (including pianos – gramophones) and parts thereof (891).
98 Buttons and studs of all materials (excluding those of precious metal and precious stones) (899-05).
99 Brooms and brushes of all materials (899-13):
- (a) Artists' brushes.
- (b) Other.

100 Office supplies other than paper, pen, pencil and office machinery (899-17).
101 Manufactured articles for educational purposes (including school slates, montessori apparatus – other than toys) (899-99).

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

102 Electric batteries (721-02):
- (a) Dry cell batteries, wireless.
- (b) Dry cell batteries, other than wireless.
- (c) Batteries of other descriptions – wireless.
- (d) Batteries of other descriptions – other than wireless.
- (e) Other.

103 Splash-proof accumulators and batteries for motor vehicles (721-19).
104 Bulbs, arc lamps and tubes for electric lighting (721-03):
- (a) Fluorescent tubes.
- (b) Torch bulbs.
- (c) Bulbs for motor vehicles.

105 Electrothermic apparatus (721-06):
- (a) Industrial.
- (b) Domestic.

106 Electric appliances for motor vehicles (including magnetos, condensers and ignition) (721-07).
107 Electric apparatus for medical purposes and radiological apparatus (721-11).

BUILDING MATERIALS (AND LIGHTING FIXTURES)

108 Lamps and lanterns (other than electric) – oil (812-04):
- (a) Iron and steel.
- (b) Other.

109 Lamps and lanterns (other than electric) – pressure type – incandescent (812-04).
110 Electric torches (812-04).
111 Electric lighting accessories and fittings, n.e.s. (812-04).
112 Chimneys, globes and shades for lamps and lanterns (812-04).
113 Central heating apparatus and parts thereof (furnaces for central heating, boilers, radiators and conduits) (812-01).
114 Sinks, wash basins, bidets, baths and other sanitary and plumbing fixtures and fittings:
- (a) Ceramic (812-02).
- (b) Iron and steel (812-03).
- (c) Other (812-02).

115 Building materials of asbestos, cement and of unfired non-metallic minerals (other than asbestos ridges, sheets and tiles) (661-09).
116 Hume pipes and drainage pipes (662-02).
117 Refractory bricks and other refractory construction materials (662-03).
118 Abrasive cloths and papers and similar materials (663-02).
119 Manufactures of asbestos (other than building materials) including packing, fibrous fillers, insulation and jointing (663-03).
120 Sheet-window-glass, unworked (664-03).
121 Plate glass – unobscured flat glass (664-04).
122 Bricks, tiles and other construction materials of cast or pressed glass (664-06).
123 Laminated and other safety glass (664-07).
124 Sheet and plate glass, tinned, silvered or coated with platinum, not further worked (664-08).
125 Glass (other than glassware), n.e.s. (664-09).
126 Bottles, flasks and other containers, stoppers and closures of common glass, blown, pressed or moulded (665-01).
127 Glass tumblers for domestic use (665-02).
128 Scientific glassware (665-09).
129 Mirrors, unframed, worked (665-09).

METALS (AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS)

130 Finished structural parts made of iron and steel (including assembled structures) (699-01):
- (a) Door and window frames.
- (b) Other.

131 Wire cables, ropes, plaited bands, slings and similar articles of iron and steel, uninsulated (699-03).
132 Wire netting, wire fencing, wire grilles, wire mesh and expanded metal, excluding barbed wire (699-05).
133 Nails, bolts, nuts, washers, rivets, screws, and similar articles of all base metals (excluding wire nails and wood screws) (699-07).
134 Needles and pins of all base metals (excluding hairpins, hair curlers and hair grips) (699-08).
135 Safes – iron and steel (699-11).
136 Table and kitchen knives, forks and spoons (699-16).
- (a) Base metals, plated.
- (b) Other.

137 Door and window fittings (including locks, hinges, padlocks and keys) (699-18):
- (a) of iron and steel.
- (b) of brass and alloys of copper.

138 Metal fittings for tea and other chests and shooks – iron and steel (699-18).
139 Household utensils:
- (a) iron and steel (699-13).
- (b) Other (699).

140 Cutlery, n.e.s. (699-17).
141 Stoves, furnaces – not for central heating – grates and ranges made of metal – not electric (699-22).
142 Chains, iron and steel, black or galvanized (699-29).

(*N.B.* – Quota items 23, 33, 36 and 40 listed in Import Control Notice No. 58/62 are amended as above.)

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## CEYLON

### Further Import Trade Controls

IMPORT CONTROL NOTICE No. 3/63 published in the *Ceylon Government Gazette Extraordinary* of January 25, contains lists of drugs approved by the Formulary Committee of the Department of Health. The lists published relate to:

1. Non-Proprietary Preparations
2. Antisera Vaccines and related substances
3. Diagnostic Agents used in Radiology.

A list of the proprietary drugs approved by the Formulary Committee is to be announced in due course.

A copy of this notice may be obtained on application to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Room 4107, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2798).

### Imports on Behalf of Government or State Corporations

IMPORT CONTROL NOTICE No. 1/63 announces that from a date to be specified in due course, only importers registered with the Controller of Imports and Exports will be permitted to import goods on behalf of Government or State Departments.

### Imports by State Corporations

IMPORT CONTROL NOTICE No. 2/63 announces that State Corporations should obtain an individual import licence prior to the importation of goods.

### Imports of Vegetable Seeds

IMPORT CONTROL NOTICE No. 4/63 dated January 24, 1963, announces that it is proposed to grant import allocations for the importation of seeds of:

(i) Carrot, cabbage, cauliflower, beetroot, leeks, knol khol, turnips, celery, tomato; and

(ii) Beans, green peas and radish.

Importers were requested to forward to the Controller of Imports and Exports a statement of their imports of vegetable seeds for the years 1961 and 1962 supported by relevant Customs stamped entries and invoices. This statement had to be furnished within 10 days of the date of the notice.

## UNITED STATES

### Trade Practice Rules

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received copies of Trade Practice Rules for the United States Metallic Watch-band Industry and for the Rebuilt, Reconditioned and Other Used Automotive Parts Industry. Copies of *revised* Trade Practice Rules have also been received for the Tobacco Distributing Industry, the Optical Products Industry, the Mirror Industry, the Wall Coverings Industry, and the Luggage and Related Products Industry.

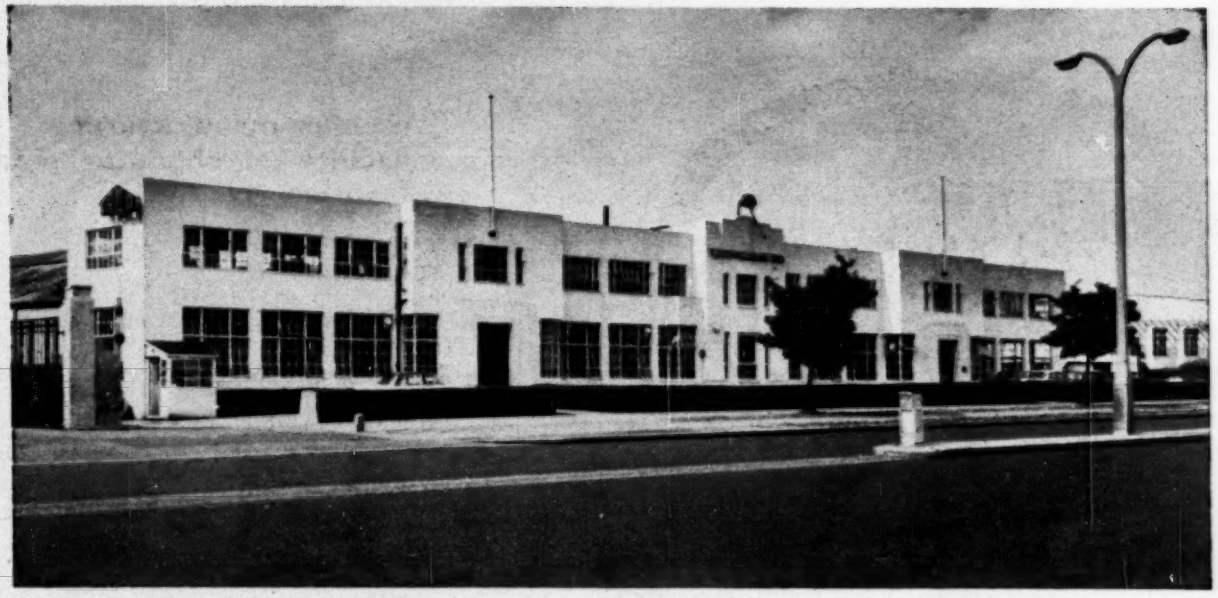
Copies of these rules, now in force, may be seen at the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 459).

### Tariff Adjustment Application on Some Whisky

THE UNITED STATES Tariff Commission have instituted an investigation under Section 301(b)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act, 1962, to determine whether whisky (except Irish, Irish type, Scotch and Scotch type) dutiable under paragraph 802 of the Tariff Act of 1930, is, as a result in major part of concessions granted thereon under trade agreements, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive whisky.

A public hearing will begin at 10 a.m. on February 26, in the Hearing Room, Tariff Commission Building, 8th and E. Streets

(*Continued on page* 441)



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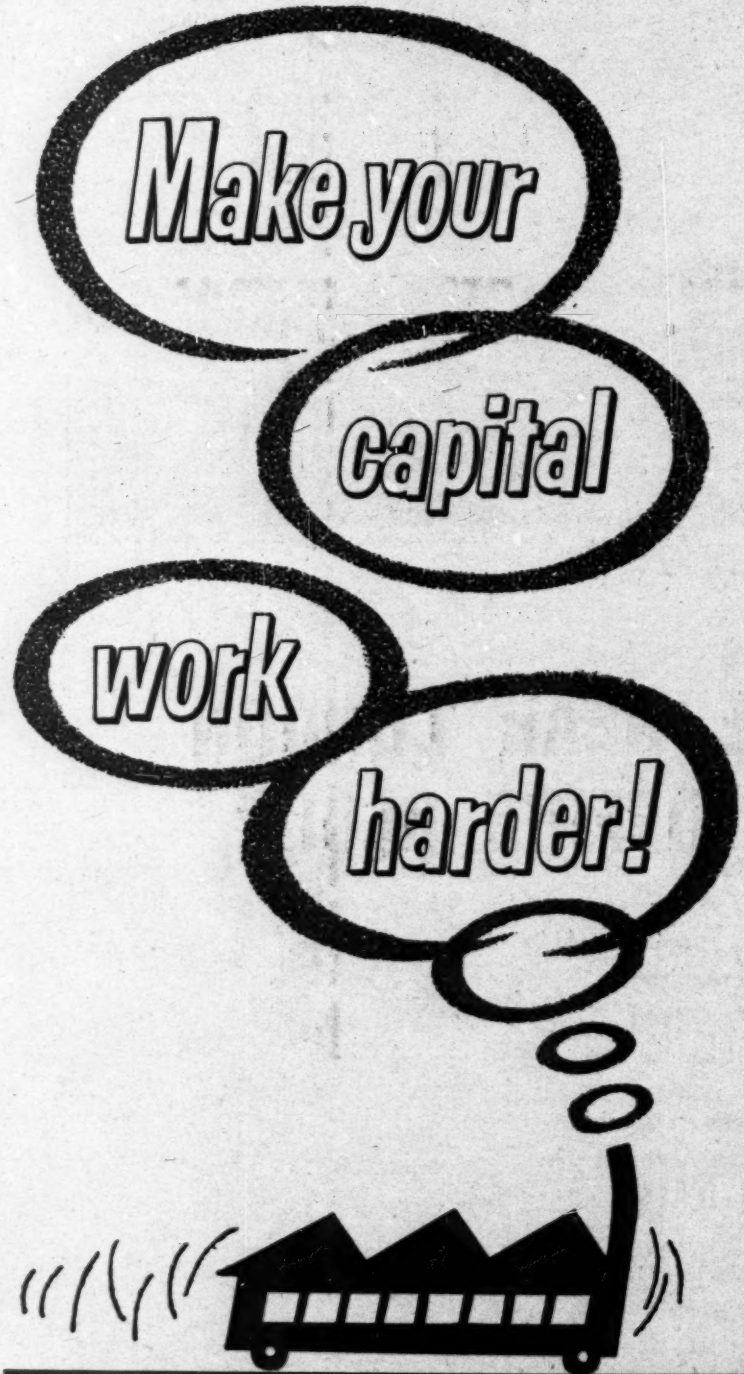


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**United States** (*Continued*)

NW., Washington, D.C. The Secretary of the Commission should be notified in writing, at least three days in advance of the date of the hearing, by any interested party desiring to appear.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Branch), Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2856).

## Imports of Distilled Spirits, Wines and Beer

THE UNITED STATES Internal Revenue Service issued on February 1 a number of proposed revisions to the regulations affecting imported distilled spirits, wines and beer. The purpose of the most important of these is, first, to eliminate specific sizes for barrels and kegs of imported beer and to require that tax be computed on the quantity actually imported; and secondly, to specify that containers of imported distilled spirits of one gallon or less must conform to the requirements (on packaging, marking, and stamping) of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act and regulations.

Written comments may be made on the proposed revisions and should be submitted in duplicate within a period of 30 days from February 1, 1963, to the Director, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, Internal Revenue Service, Washington 25, D.C. Any person submitting written comments who desires to comment orally at a public hearing should submit his request in writing to the same address and within the 30-day period.

Further information on the proposed new regulations can be obtained from the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Branch), Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2856).

## Labelling Hazardous Substances

THE REGULATIONS made under the United States Federal Hazardous Substances Labelling Act have been further amended to exempt from the labelling requirements of the Act certain felt-tip ink-marking devices. These are further amendments to those referred to in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 2, 1962, page 478.

Further information may be obtained from Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 459).

# CANADA

## 'Made in Canada' Rulings

THE FOLLOWING rulings have been made for Customs purposes:

*'Of a class or kind made in Canada':*

Automatic scales with electro-mechanical integrators, such as are used with belt conveyors.

Hydraulic cranes, such as are used by contractors, public utilities, etc., and which are designed for mounting on motor trucks.

(Rulings effective February 21, 1963).

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memoranda Series D51-13-1 and D51-21-1, dated January 30, 1963.

THE FOLLOWING rulings have also been made for Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':

AC/DC Universal hair dryers.

Note: All other types of hair dryers have already been ruled to be of a class or kind made in Canada.

Radio Frequency Wattmeters.

(Rulings effective February 27, 1963.)

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memoranda Series D51-38 and D51-24-1, dated February 5, 1963.

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# CANADA

## Customs Tariff Amendments and Extensions

THE CANADIAN Government, has issued Order-in-Council P.C. 1963–140, effective on January 29, 1963, making certain changes in the Canadian Customs Tariff which are listed below. Additions to the Tariff are shown in italics and deletions are indicated by square brackets.

### SCHEDULE A

| Tariff Item | | British Preferential Tariff | Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff | General Tariff |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 187 f | Thirty-five millimetre *positive* colour print film for use in the production of thirty-five millimetre motion picture [film] *films* and film strips *from negatives* (Expires June 30, 1963) | Free | Free | 30% |
| 216 d | Diacetoneketogulonic acid for use in the manufacture of ascorbic acid (Expires January 31, 1965) | Free | Free | 25% |
| 220 g | Electrode paste (Soderberg type) for use in the manufacture of pig iron (Expires October 31, 1963) | Free | Free | 25% |
| 246 e | *Daylight fluorescent pigments, dry, without admixture, for use in Canadian manufactures* (Expires January 31, 1964) | *Free* | *Free* | 22½% |
| 263 d | Ethylene dibromide and sodium for use in the manufacture of tetraethyl lead or compounds thereof (Expires January 31, 1965) | Free | Free | 25% |
| 265 d | *Sperm oil to be sulphonated for use in the manufacture of leather* (Expires June 30, 1963) | 5% | 7½% | 30% |
| 267 d | Crude petroleum not subjected to any other processes than removal of foreign matter and water, and/or removal of gases to provide the necessary safety and stability in handling, when imported [by oil refiners] to be refined in [their own factories] *Canada* (Expires January 31, 1964) | Free | Free | Free |
| 269 b | Alkyl aryl hydrocarbons, unsulphonated, for use in the manufacture of synthetic detergents . per gallon (Expires January 31, 1964) | Free | Free | 1 ct. |
| 312 c | Yarns, wholly or in part of asbestos, for use in the manufacture of clutch facings and brake linings (Expires January 31, 1965) | 7½% | 12½% | 25% |
| 347 f | Bars, rods, sheet, strip, forgings, castings and tubes, seamless or welded, of zirconium or zirconium alloys for use in the manufacture of nuclear power reactors, including fuel components (Expires January 31, 1964) | Free | Free | 25% |
| 352 g | Centrifugally cast bronze shells or tubes not further manufactured than turned and bored longitudinally, of a size not made in Canada, for use in the manufacture of rolls for paper-making machinery (Expires January 31, 1965) | 7½% | 7½% | 30% |
| 353 | Aluminium and alloys thereof: (j) Granules, cut from ingots, for use in the manufacture of cleaning compounds . . . per pound (Expires January 31, 1964) | Free | 1½ cts. | 5 cts. |
| 382 a | Hoop steel, hot rolled, with mill or rolled edges, plain or coated, 0·0972 inch or less in thickness, not more than three inches in width, for use in the manufacture of hoops for barrels or kegs. (Expires January 31, 1964) | Free | Free | 12½% |
| 382 d | Sheet or strip of iron or steel, hot- or cold-rolled, not more than 0·125 inch in thickness, with cutting edge on one or both sides, for use in the manufacture of cutting dies (Expires January 31, 1965) | 5% | 15% | 35% |
| 414 h | *Parts for use in the manufacture of the goods enumerated in tariff item* 414 *b* (Expires January 31, 1964) | 5% | 7½% | 25% |
| 428 h | Diesel and semi-diesel engines, torque converters and hydraulic couplings and parts thereof, for use in the manufacture of rotary air compressors, power shovels, power cranes, graders or scrapers and snowblowers (Expires January 31, 1965) | Free | 7½% | 30% |
| 432 e | Stainless steel bottom, body, and neck parts, finished or not, for milk cans, not including handles, [when imported by manufacturers of stainless steel milk cans, for the manufacture of such cans in their own factories] *for use in the manufacture of stainless steel milk cans* (Expires January 31, 1964) | Free | 5% | 35% |
| 438 p | Parts for use in the manufacture of differential carrier head assemblies for two-speed rear axles with a rated capacity of 15,000 pounds or over for motor vehicles (Expires January 31, 1965) | Free | Free | 27½% |
| 438 t | *Parts for use in the manufacture of five or more speed transmissions for motor vehicles* (Expires January 31, 1964) | *Free* | *Free* | 27½% |
| 438 v | *Gasoline internal combustion engines, air-cooled, 20 horsepower or less, and parts thereof, for use in the manufacture of snowomobiles* (Expires January 31, 1964) | *Free* | 7½% | 30% |
| 445 v | Materials for use in the manufacture of semi-conductor devices and parts therefor (Expires January 31, 1964) | Free | Free | 30% |
| 446 r | Stainless steel bottom domes and top domes with or without lock ring attached, punched or not, for use in the manufacture of soft drinks syrup containers (Expires January 31, 1964) | Free | 5% | 35% |
| 522 a | Woven fabrics, whether coated or not, for use in the manufacture of card clothing for textile machinery (Expires January 31, 1965) | Free | Free | 35% |
| 597 a | (4) Materials and parts for use in the manufacture of phonograph needles. (Expires January 31, 1964) | Free | 5% | 30% |
| 660 b | Plates, curved or not, consisting of a layer of cellulose plastic composition and metal, coated or not, for the production of printing plates (Expires October 31, 1963) | 7½% | 7½% | 30% |
| 823 | Metal alloy slugs, cast, with diamonds or diamond chips embedded therein, of any size or shape, in condition as from the mould, for use in Canadian manufactures (Expires January 31, 1965) | Free | Free | Free |
| 851 | Materials for use in the manufacture of synthetic rubber (Expires January 31, 1965) | Free | Free | Free |
| 875 c | *Preparations composed of palladium and calcium carbonate, of a class or kind not made in Canada, for use only as catalysts in the production of antibiotics* (Expires January 31, 1964) | *Free* | 5% | 25% |

### SCHEDULE B

| Item Number | | | Portion of duty (not including Special Duty or Dumping Duty) payable as drawback |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1002 | Steel sheets, hot- or cold-rolled, 0·064 inch or less in thickness and over sixty inches in both length and width, provided such sheets are stamped before slitting or cutting. | When used in the manufacture of stampings for automotive vehicles *and imported on or before June* 30, 1963 | 99% |


## Potential Customers for U.K. Exports

BESIDES PROVIDING the *Export Service Bulletin* which, on a subscription basis, gives United Kingdom exporters news of specific overseas needs that come to the department's notice, the Board of Trade maintains lists of importers of various products in most countries which will be supplied on request. Application should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, or to the appropriate Regional Office of the Board.

# CHILE

## Amendments to Import List

THE FOLLOWING amendments should be made to Chile's list of 'Permitted and Prohibited Imports'. The list was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962, page 50.

| Section | Group | Item | Surcharge |
|---|---|---|---|
| I | 1 | Mercury or quicksilver | 100 |
| II | 6 | 'Corozo' (Ecuadorean nut) for button making | 100 |
| | | Cuttings, stems, leaves, roots, dried seeds, not powdered | 100 |
| | | American oak shaving . . . for flavouring wines and liquors | 100 |
| III | 7 | Natural musk | 100 |
| | | Natural beaver | 100 |
| | | Natural civet | 100 |
| | 8 | Mother of pearl, in pieces or discs, unworked | 100 |
| | 10 | Mohair wool | 100 |
| | | Angora goats hair or wool | 100 |
| | | Camel hair | 100 |
| IV | 14 | Rice | 100 |
| | 16 | Potatoes | 100 |
| IX | 51 | Paints in tubes, jars or cakes for oil, water or poster colours | 100 |
| X | 54 | Common tinplate | 100 |
| | | Varnished tinplate for preserves | 100 |
| | | Angles of equal sides, of more than 12 mm. thickness and more than 80 mm. sides | 100 |
| | 56 | Half round steel wire | 100 |
| | 57 & 58 | Mechanisms for swivel chairs | 100 |
| XI | 63 | Basic elements for electric fences | 100 |
| XII | 64 | Railway axle grease boxes, excluding the bearings | 100 |
| | | Cast railway wheel centres | 100 |
| | | Railway couplings, except the damper mechanism | 100 |
| | | Special railway screws, spikes and bolts | 100 |
| XIII | 76 | Religious prints and rosaries | 100 |

## Further Amendments to Import List

THE following amendments should be made to Chile's List of Permitted Imports, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962, (page 50), July 13 (page 109), July 20 (page 169) and July 27 (page 240).

| Section | Group | Item | Deposit | Surcharge |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VIII | 39 | Alter the Item: 'Elastic fabrics for orthopaedic use' to read 'Elastic fabrics of cotton for orthopaedic use' | No change | |
| X | 54 | Alter the item: 'Chequer plates . . . etc.', to read 'Chequered plates for floors and platforms' | No change | |
| XI | 61 | Insert new item: 'Anti-static rubber cots for the textile industry' | Not fixed | |
| | 63 | Insert new item: 'Electric bulbs for motor vehicles' | Not fixed | |
| XIII | 68 | Eliminate the word 'Pyrex' (r.t.m.) from the item: 'Tubing of borosilicate glass (Pyrex) and joints and accessories for them' | No change | |
| | 79 | Insert new item: 'Assembled loudspeakers from 2 in. to 12 in. and audio-frequency power transformers' | Not fixed | |

## Import of Sugar

BY CHILEAN DECREE No. 139, promulgated in the *Official Gazette* of January 29, all duties and other customs charges payable on raw sugar (85 to 97·5 per cent. sucrose) were suspended until June 30, 1963.

## Imports into Arica Free Zone

BY CHILIAN DECREE No. 15, promulgated in the *Official Gazette* of January 19, goods which do not figure on Chile's List of Permitted Imports (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962, page 50) will be subject to a surcharge of 200 per cent. of the c.i.f. value when imported into the Free Zone of Arica.

Previous information was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 9, 1962, page 330, and January 18, 1963, page 171.

## Amendments to the Customs Tariff

DECREE No. 56 of the Chilean Ministry of Finance, promulgated on January 23, made the following amendments to the Chilean Customs Tariff:

**Item No. 1180**

Whitened cellulose in sheets, containing over 90 per cent. alfa-cellulose in the dry paste, when imported exclusively for the manufacture of viscose. — *Ad valorem* tax reduced to 10 per cent. Valid until December 10, 1963.

**Item No. 924**

Solid caustic soda or hydroxide of soda, 90 per cent. concentrated, Rayon Grade, when imported exclusively for the manufacture of viscose. — Basic duty reduced to 0.05 gold pesos per K.B., and *ad valorem* tax to 10 per cent. Valid to December 30, 1963.

**Note:** The Chilean Customs Tariff consists of a specific rate of duty, plus an *ad valorem* tax. Details of the rates for particular commodities may be obtained from the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 476).

# DOMINICA

## Customs Duty Changes

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received notice of the following amendment to the First Schedule of the Dominica Customs Tariff:

Item 339 should be deleted and substituted by:

| Item No. | Commodity | Unit for Duty | Rate of Duty | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Preferential | General |
| 339 | Tractors: | | | |
| | (a) Wheel type | Value | 5% | 25% |
| | (b) Track type | Value | Free | 5% |

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: City 5757, Ext. 471).


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## ECUADOR

### Amendments to Import List

THE BRITISH EMBASSY in Quito have reported that the following amendments have been made to the Ecuadorean Import Lists:

**Transferred from List II (luxuries) to List I (essential and useful goods):**

| *Item No.* | *Description.* |
|---|---|
| 377 | Manufactures of unhardened rubber other than clothing, with the exception of footwear, caps, bonnets and berets; gloves, protective gloves and finger-stalls:<br>(j) Other than soles and heels for footwear; carpets of non-cellular rubber; hygenic or hospital articles; spare parts and separate parts for machines and appliances; patches for inner tubes; protective masks; erasers; stoppers for containers, tiles and slabs, (combined or not with other materials), and articles of cellular rubber; (only hat bodies and containers of synthetic rubber reinforced with threads of dacron or rayon, for the transport of liquids and with a minmum capacity of 500 gallons, but not more than 3,500 gallons). |

**Transferred from List I (essential and useful goods) to List II (luxuries):**

| *Item No.* | *Description.* |
|---|---|
| 566 | Cabling, cordage and twine, plaited or not:<br>(b) Of hemp, flax, jute, abaca. agave, aloe, sisal and similar fibre:<br>(3) Other than of hemp, flax or ramie, sisal, jute or abaca (only of pita fibre, which is also known as 'Cabuya' and 'agave americana'). |

## ARGENTINA

### Additional Surcharge on Non-Essential Imports

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of March 9, 1962, page 529, reported Argentine Decree No. 780 of January 24 which placed an additional surcharge of 100 per cent. on certain non-essential imports into Argentina for the period until December 31, 1962. The validity of that decree has been extended now for a further year until December 31, 1963.

## BRAZIL

### Fiscal Dollar Rate

THE BRAZILIAN fiscal dollar rate, used for the calculation of *ad valorem* customs duties, will be 455·00 cruzeiros to the United States dollar during February. The rate during January was 458·00 cruzeiros to the dollar (see *Board of Trade Journal*, January 18, page 172).


## EXPORT PUBLICITY FOR INDUSTRY

**Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of the Government information services. The C.O.I. are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, films for television and other screening. Items must have 'editorial' merit, and advertising copy is not suitable. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office:**

**NORTHERN:** Mr. J. White Shand, Prudhoe House, Prudhoe Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. (Newcastle 28543 – Telex 53277).

**EAST & WEST RIDINGS:** Mr. T. J. Hunt, 42 Eastgate, Leeds, 2. (Leeds 30474-Telex 55119).

**NORTH MIDLAND:** Mr. D. de M. Guilfoyle, Sherwood Buildings, South Sherwood Street, Nottingham. (Nottingham 46221 – Telex 37572).

**EASTERN:** Mr. P. L. K. Schwabe, Block D, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge. (Cambridge 58951 – Telex 81187).

**LONDON & SOUTH EASTERN:** Mr. M. F. Hackett, Hercules Road, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1. (Waterloo 2343 – Telex 22737/8).

**SOUTHERN:** Mr. P. T. Ede, Government Building No. 3, Whiteknights, Reading. (Reading 61122. Telex 84126 – "for C.O.I.").

**SOUTH WESTERN:** Mr. W. J. D. Irving, 61/63 Queens Road, Bristol, 8. (Bristol 293761/2 – Telex 44203).

**MIDLAND:** Mr. R. Dean, Windsor House, Temple Row, Birmingham, 2. (Central 7234/9 – Telex 33376).

**NORTH WESTERN:** Mr. H. V. Tillotson, Coronation House, 1 New Brown Street, Manchester, 4. (Blackfriars 2286 – Telex 66199).

**SCOTTISH OFFICE:** Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1. (Edinburgh Waverley 2501).

**ULSTER OFFICE:** Director of Information, Government Information Service, Stormont, Belfast. (Belfast 63210).

**WELSH OFFICE:** Mr. Idris Evans, 42 Park Place, Cardiff. (Cardiff 30441 – Telex 49327).


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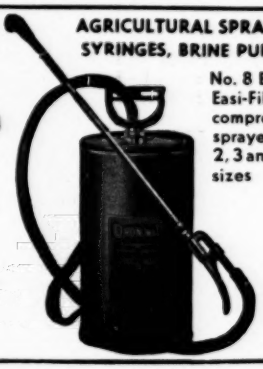

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